THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,578. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1871.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

ANY PERSON WHO KNOWS THE ADDRESS OF MRS. N. Adams (maiden name Bohey), who is supposed to be living near New York, and who left Plymouth Dock, England, about fifty years ago, will be rewarded upon sending the same to JOHN WESTCOMBE, New York Herald office.

A. G. HOMER—I WILL SEE YOU THIS EVENING at time and place previously named. Be prompt.

C. G.—PLEASE ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO NO. 95 Clinton place. VELPHINE HENAULT.

E.—1858.—WHISTLE "TOWER SCENE." I'LL COME—1859—I'll write—do, and have a sleigh ride. Won't go "to the devil" this time. STAGE.

F. DUJAT IS REQUESTED TO CALL AT MESSRS. GALWEY & CASADO'S, 101 Pearl street.

FOR ADOPTION—A FINE, HEALTHY BOY, THREE days old. 148 Charles street, between Washington and West.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MR. HIRAM OR HARRY Boyle, a native of county Cavan, Ireland. In or about the year 1851 he left Edinburg with his brother-in-law, Mr. John Gaffney, and went to New York. Any information of him will be thankfully received by GAYLORD WATSON, 16 Beekman street, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE OWNER OF THE J. Hepp Gold Mine, situated in Pow Creek township, Mecklenburg, N. C. If he will communicate with the undersigned, at Charlotte, N. C., it may be to his advantage. I think the name is Tappie or Tapeo. WILLIAM S. NORMENT.

IF THE HEIRS OF WILLIAM WALKER, DECEASED, who was in the employ of the New Jersey Zinc Company in the years 1851 and 1852, will address C., Herald office, they will hear of something to their advantage.

IF CATHARINE SCANLON WILL PLEASE CALL AT Castle Garden Express office she will hear from her brother who is in Australia.

I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHY YOU DISAPPOINTED me to-day. I went and did not see you. FATE.

J. B. C.—COME BACK. ALL WILL BE AT YOUR REquest. JENNIE.

LADY WITH CHILD—WHEN CAN I SEE YOU? ADdress UNIVERSITY, Herald office.

MISS GEORGIE, HAIRDRESSER, EAST SEVENTH street, will please call on Mrs. ANDREWS, at No. 51 West Ninth street.

ON ACCOUNT OF ABSENCE FROM TOWN DID NOT receive letter in time to keep appointment. Please state where a letter will reach you. ABYSSINIA, Herald office.

SILENT BUT NOT FORGETFUL. JAMAIS.

TALL BLONDE LADY IN BLACK SUIT, BROADWAY stage to Grand Central Hotel; walked to Eighth street and took Fourth avenue car.—Will you correspond with gentleman who admired you all the way? Address JOSEPHUS, box 116 Herald office.

WILL THE LADY WHO STOOD ON CORNER OF Twenty-fifth street and took Third avenue car, Wednesday morning, about 10 A. M., and noticed gentleman who wrote on his hand, address, stating where an interview can be had, N. B., Herald office?

WILL BE AT HOME SUNDAY, FOUR. B. L. V.

401.—THIS DAY, 10 A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—ANNUAL ELECTION.—AN Election for Trustees and Committees for the ensuing year will be held at its rooms in the Cooper Building on Thursday, the 9th day of February, 1871. The polls will be open from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M.
HORACE GREELEY, President.
GEORGE PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 27—JANUARY 27, 1871.
20, 51, 39, 18, 15, 22, 26, 66, 57, 48, 58, 75.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 46—JANUARY 27, 1871.
27, 5, 24, 48, 19, 47, 68, 45, 29, 72, 51, 4, 2.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 143—JANUARY 27, 1871.
66, 70, 56, 41, 78, 46, 50, 6, 4, 29, 34, 54.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 145—JANUARY 27, 1871.
65, 41, 77, 21, 71, 6, 55, 57, 63, 73, 15, 29, 32.
Information furnished and circulars sent in above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 201 Broadway, 178 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

GO TO THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL AND SEE PROfessor WESTON. He is curing every one that is troubled with Stammering in the speech.

OFFICE OF NARRAGANSETT FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., Jan. 27, 1871.—Notice is hereby given that Mr. WILLIAM H. KIFF has this day been appointed Agent of this Company for the city of New York.
Office, 123 Broadway.
A. G. PECK, President.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—$100,000 in gold. Wholes, $32, currency; shares in proportion. BATES & CO., 171 Broadway, New York.

STAMMERING—PARTIES TROUBLED WITH THIS unpleasant habit can be cured by calling on Dr. RICH, 62 East Twelfth street; the highest references given. Consultation free of charge.

TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.—FLATBUSH, FORT Hamilton and New Utrecht. The collectors will be at No. 13 Chambers street, New York, Wednesday, Feb. 1, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and at 202 Montague street, near Court, Brooklyn, the same day, from 2 to 5 P. M.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENtucky Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,254 Post office. Branch office, 407 Broome st.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY; prizes cashed; information given; circulars sent; the trade supplied. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street; box 4,685 New York Post office.

$2,500 FOR $1. FOR WHOLE TICKET; HALF, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery. Supplementary; determined by the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUBEY & CO., 240 Greenwich street.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, January 28, 1871, will close at this office on Wednesday at 6½ A. M., on Thursday at 8 A. M. and on Saturday at 11½ A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip, pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Main Topsail, Maintopmast Staysail. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and Roosevelt streets.

WANTED—A STEAMBOAT OF LIGHT DRAUGHT, capable of carrying a few passengers, light freight and towing; must be in good order and cheap. Address STEAMBOAT, Herald office.

WANTED—A SMALL SLOOP, ALL FOUND AND IN good condition; second hand. Address J. Y., Brooklyn Post office.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

A NEW MUZZLE-LOADING RIFLE FOR SALE—SMALL bore, very light; price $20, with bullet mould and starter, and 10 lbs. bullets. Apply at 545 West Twenty-fourth street, between 10 and 12 A. M.

FOR SALE—IN LARGE LOTS, SPRINGFIELD AND ENfield rifled Muskets, new; the attention of foreign buyers invited; principals only dealt with. Address box 8,588 Post office.

STALLIONS.

FOR SALE—STALLION 6 YEARS OLD ON THE 4TH of April, 1871; color bay, black points; no white; sired by Planet; dam Fanny Hill (owned by General Ransom, of North Carolina), by Imported Monarch; gr. dam by Wagner. This horse is very handsome, rides and drives in single and double harness, and would make a handsome Park hack; will be withdrawn after March 1. This horse is guaranteed as represented and free from blemish; price $800. For terms and further particulars, address HARRISON, Sun office, Baltimore, Md.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALLS,
corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
MAJOR CHARLES W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
Regular auction sales
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS allowed for trial on EVERY HORSE SOLD under warranty.
A LARGE DRIVING RING
IN THE MART, FOR SHOWING Horses on sale.

CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
HANDSOME, high-bred and fast bay trotting Mare, 15 high, 7 years old; one, stylish and handy driver; has a record of 2:44¼, and can beat three minutes to-day; is afraid of nothing; can be driven by a lady; warranted sound and kind.
WITHOUT RESERVE, of Portland Sleighs, to close balance of consignment.
SORREL HORSE, 15¾ high, 5 years old; warranted sound and kind in all harness; free and easy driver; sharp roadster.
ONE NEW ROCKAWAY, to pay advances.
TWO FINE TOP EXPRESS Wagons.
ONE ELEGANT WHITE Fox Robe, cost $125.
FOUR SETS light Double Phaeton Harness.
TWO NO-TOP Business Wagons.
BROWN MARE, 15½ high, 8 years old; warranted kind and true in all harness; fine stylish driver.
SEVERAL TOP AND NO-TOP Road Wagons; best city builders.
BAY HORSE, 16 HIGH, 9 years old; warranted sound and kind in all harness; good worker.
Buffalo, Wolf, Angora, Fox, White Fox Skin Robes, Lap Robes, Lamb's Wool Mats, Horse Clothing, Whips, Halters.
Also several other Horses.
Full description at sale.
SALES NEVER POSTPONED on account of weather.

A.—SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.
Portland Sleighs, $25, worth $50.
Portland Sleighs, $40, worth $65.
Portland Sleighs, $60, worth $90.
Trimmed Sleighs, $75, worth $120.
Pony four seat Swell, $150, worth $225.
Six seat Swell, $250, worth $350.
One Stivers' second hand, nearly new, $175 worth $300.
One Double Runner Express or Passenger Sleigh.
Bells, Robes, Blankets, 20 per cent below cost. Call and be convinced.
WILLIAM H. GRAY,
20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

A.—SLEIGHS, ROBES, BLANKETS, &c.
A few more left. The balance are offered very low to close out quickly. Also very superior lot of Harness, balance of consignment, sold to pay advances.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

A TEAM OF GOOD HORSES WANTED—FOR FARMing purposes, in exchange for a Piano; can be selected from a large stock; or cash. Inquire at 563 Bleecker street.

A LARGE FAMILY SLEIGH, WITH LEATHER TOP and three seats, made to order and cost $700, can be had at a reasonable price. Address O. W., Herald office.

AT WITTY'S, 658 BROADWAY—SLEIGHS, SLEIGH Bells, Carriages, Harness and Robes of every description, at lowest market prices. Lot second hand Sleighs and Carriages to let by week or month.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT, ALL STYLES, CUTTERS, Ponies, Six Seats Family Sleighs, Albany and Portland patterns; 25 per cent less than fall prices; Bells, Robes, &c. 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

A.—SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES, Blankets, at summer prices, at 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street. JAMES JENKINS.

AT PRIVATE STABLE, 124 WEST NINETEENTH street—Two Sleighs, four straps Bells, three Robes, very cheap. Call at once.

AT 22 BARCLAY STREET.—PORTLAND SLEIGHS, ONE or two seats, trimmed and untrimmed; good article at nominal prices previous to removal, February 1. HICKS.

A.—SLEIGHS, BELLS, SLEIGHS. A. 700 from such makers as Gould, of Albany, and Kimball. Sell at any price to close them out.
HAMS, Fourth street and Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FAMILY SLEIGH, FOR SIX PERSONS, also assortment single and double Sleighs, selling off regardless of cost; also Westchester and Coupe Rockaways.
TAYLOR'S, 63 Cedar street.

AT COST—SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES, BLANKETS, Harness, suitable for all purposes; a fine assortment of Wagons of all kinds, &c., at the cheap stand, corner of Hudson and Spring streets. LYTLE & TURNER.

AN ELEGANT SIX SEAT FAMILY SLEIGH, COST $425, never used, price $250; several two horse Family Sleighs, original manufacturer's cost $325; prices reduced to $225. WITTY'S, Broadway.

ALBANY SLEIGH FOR SALE—SEATS FOUR, TRIMmed with crimson plush, nearly new, with pole and shafts. Apply at stable of A. & G. POLHEMUS, Division avenue, near Fourth street, Williamsburg.

BELLS, BLANKETS, ROBES—LARGEST ASSORTment Sleighs, Bells, Robes; all styles Carriages; 100 second hand Carriages, selling off cheap.
H. B. WITTY & CO., 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

BELLS.—SLEIGH BELLS, AT WITTY'S, BROADWAY; every style, Dexter included, from 50c. to $25; lot second hand cheap. Sleighs at greatly reduced prices. Near Bleecker street.

DEXTER SLEIGH BELLS—LIGHTEST AND BEST Bells in the market. All other styles gilt and silver Bells, from 50c. to $25. Open till 9 o'clock.
WITTY, Broadway.

FOR SALE—EIGHT HORSES, SUITABLE FOR ALL business, from $80 to $200; a trial allowed. Apply at Manchester Hotel, 193 Washington street.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR DOUBLE SLEIGH, POLE and Shafts, suitable for road team or single horse; built by Saunders, and in good order. Apply at STIVERS' Carriage Factory, Thirty-first street, east of Lexington avenue.

FOR SALE—A SINGLE PORTLAND SLEIGH; USED once; best make and very handsome.
M. W. WALL, 113 Wall street.

FOR SALE—A CLOSE COACH; THE PROPERTY OF a private gentleman; suitable for hackman. Apply at MILLWARD'S Stables, corner Forty-fourth street, Fifth av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWENTY SOUND YOUNG Horses, suitable for all kinds of heavy work, at KINNEY'S Express Stable, 350 and 351 West Twelfth street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HORSES.—THREE SPLENDID Canadian cart Horses, young, sound and kind, for sale cheap; thoroughly trained to work. Inquire at KIMMEY'S stables, 350 and 352 West Twelfth street.

KIMBALL'S ELEGANT PORTLAND SLEIGHS.
Prices greatly reduced.
S. E. BATES, 1,535 Broadway.

LIGHT TWO-SEAT PORTLAND SLEIGH FOR SALE; price $45. At 22 Mangin street, near Stanton.

LOT SECOND HAND SLEIGHS FOR SALE CHEAP.
Old Sleighs taken in trade.
At WITTY'S, 658 Broadway. Open till 9 o'clock.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—REAR OF 276 WEST Thirty-fifth street. Room for coachman and family.
AKIN & FERRY, 10 Water street.

SPLENDID BLACK HAWK MARE FOR SALE—15½ hands, can trot in 2:45 single or double; superior sleigh animal. Will sell cheap at 163 West Fortieth street.

SLEIGHS
at
cost.
Cutters $35 and upwards.
Pony Sleighs $175 and upwards.
Six seat Sleighs $150 and upwards.
WOOD BROTHERS CO.,
741 Broadway.

SLEIGHS—TWO FINE SIX SEAT; ALSO SEVERAL four seat Pony Sleighs, Albany Cutters and Portlands; latest styles; all our own make; best hickory and warranted; at very low prices. W. H. PERRY & SONS,
Carriage and Sleigh Builders, Hackensack, N. J.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS, SLEIGHS.—IMMENSE stock all styles new and second hand Sleighs and Bells at greatly reduced prices, to close out, at CALVIN WITTY'S, 658 Broadway.

SLEIGHS OF ALL STYLES TO LET—BY DAY, WEEK, or season, at reasonable prices. Lot second hand Sleighs for sale cheap, at WITTY'S, 658 Broadway, near Bleecker street.

SLEIGHS.—SEVERAL PORTLAND SLEIGHS FOR sale, at first cost. Apply at 151 Wooster street, up stairs.

SLEIGHS.—A SPLENDID STOCK, OF MY OWN CELEbrated make, including my renowned Dexter Speed Cutter; also a number of second hand, at low prices, and 3 Clarences, in prime order. R. M. STIVERS,
145 to 152 East Thirty-first street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

SLEIGH FOR SALE—NICE FOUR SEATED SLEIGH, nearly new, and finest pair Coach Horses in New York; will be sold separately or together. 115 West Forty-third street, near Seventh avenue.

SLEIGH WANTED—SECOND HAND, CAPABLE OF seating four persons; must be well upholstered and have pole and shafts. Call on ROBERT J. DUFF, 35 Fulton st.

SLEIGHS—IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE THE sleigh and bell trade I will keep store open until 9 o'clock. Great inducements to parties wishing to sell again.
WITTY, 658 Broadway.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES—THE BEST AND MOST innocent medicine in the world is Tobias' Derby Condition Powders. It keeps the water clear, destroys worms and bots, increases the appetite, allays fever and gives a fine coat. It has been used by thousands of horsemen in this country and in England during the past ten years. 25c. per box. Sold by the druggists and saddlers. Depot 10 Park place.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE AT 146 WEST FIFTIETH street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; four stalls. Apply to JOHN J. TOWNSEND, 56 Wall street.

TO LET—FOR A PRIVATE STABLE, THE FIRST Floor of rear building No. 32 Crowe street; also third floor for cabinet maker's shop. Inquire at No. 341 Broome street of M. ASCH.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

WANTED—PRIVATE STABLING FOR TWO HORSES; location must be between Thirtieth and Fortieth streets. Address, stating full particulars, G. R., box 2,467 Post office.

WANTED—A HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS IN exchange for a valuable Patent for the Southern States. Call on or address M. H. KIMBALL, 251 East Fifty-seventh street.

$65—BAY HORSE; $85, BAY HORSE; LARGE BAY, $125; team of Bays, 15 to 16½ hands, 7 to 9 years; all good workers. 784 Washington street, corner of Bank, grocery.

5,000 STRAPS SLEIGH BELLS, EVERY STYLE. 200 Sleighs. Largest assortment at lowest market prices. Old Sleighs and Bells taken in exchange. Open till 9 o'clock. WITTY, 658 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

A GROCERY STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—PRIVATELY or at auction, Tuesday next. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY, No. 9 Chambers street, New York; or on the premises, 98 Warren street, Brooklyn.

A CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON FOR sale, in a good locality; established twelve years. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply 252 Bleecker street.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.—GOOD WILL and Fixtures for sale; well established; first class patrons; number of pupils 30. Address Miss MARIANNA JENISON, 154 East Twenty-seventh street.

A GOOD BUSINESS, PAYING LARGE AND INcreasing profits, will be sold for less than half its value; ill health the reason.
WERNER & LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE COUNTRY GROCERY Store; also a Liquor Store, near Brooklyn ferry, at a great sacrifice; Bakeries, splendid Restaurant and Confectioneries, Coffee and Cake Saloon, Meat Markets, Fish and Oyster Markets.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A LOT OF SAFES—HERRING'S, MARVIN'S, DAVIDson's and Lillie's makes, at low prices. Safes exchanged. O. C. QUIRK, No. 3 Park place.

A POSITIVE GREAT BARGAIN.—A REALLY NEAT and admirably located Sample, Billiard and Oyster Saloon, right off Broadway. Apply immediately to JAMES CAGNEY, 515 Washington street. Money loaned on Furniture, Valuables, Securities, Commercial Paper, General Merchandise, &c.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—CRACKER, BREAD, CAKE and Pie Bakery, located at Waterbury, Conn., a city with 15,000 inhabitants, and a good surrounding field of 18 miles; established 15 years, with a good record. For particulars inquire at 63 Barclay street. Address MEIGS & TRUTT, Waterbury, Conn.

BAR AND BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE.—INQUIRE at 31 Cortlandt street, in the basement.

COSTUME DEPOT FOR SALE—WILL BE SOLD LOW if applied for soon; profits by August will reach $2,500; a great chance. SHAROT & CO., 77 Cedar street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY FITTED up; business $12 per day; rent $250 per year; long lease; choice stock; price $3,500. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 125 Bowery.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, DOING a good trade. Price $3,000 cash. Address M., Jersey City Post office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF an old established Jewelry Store in the Bowery. Apply to GEO. McKIBBIN, 49 Greene street, fourth floor.

FOR SALE—A FISH AND OYSTER MARKET, ESTABlished twelve years. Sickness the reason for selling. Rent cheap. One hundred bushels of oysters by quart per week. Inquire at 192 Division street, opposite Jefferson.

FOR SALE—A SET OF KENO TOOLS, NEW, AND OF the largest size. 1,169 Broadway.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHING STORE; first class clean Stock and Fixtures; about $11,000; lease. Apply on premises, Grand Hotel, Broadway, corner Thirty-first street.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE, DOWN TOWN; SUITAble for a physician; very low rent; or will sell Stock and Fixtures. Address KINGSTONE, Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF CORner Barroom, near the principal ferries. Call at ROBINSON'S, 68 Cortlandt street, corner of Washington.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, GOOD WILL AND FURNIture of a first class Restaurant, desirably located in Twenty-third street. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A WELL PAYING GROCERY Store; rent $19 50, with Apartments. If not sold at private sale will be sold at auction on Tuesday. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 125 Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE best Grocery and Liquor Store in the Fourth ward, with Horse and Wagon; if not sold privately, will be sold by auction on Monday, 30th inst. Apply at the store, 63 James street, or to J. GARSIN & CO., 143 Spring street.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND GOOD WILL OF a nicely located Boarding House, now filled with good paying boarders. Will be sold cheap. Call at 21 Macdougal street.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A FISH AND Oyster Market, 54 Fifth street, one door from Broadway, Williamsburg. Address or apply to S. S. CRANE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE FINEST MEAT Markets in the city, doing a good business; reason for selling out, ill health of the present owner. Apply at J. COLWELL'S, 443 Sixth avenue.

FIRST CLASS FRENCH SAUSAGE FACTORY FOR sale—In consequence of the present owner leaving the city. Inquire at 157 Laurens street, in the French restaurant, between Houston and Prince.

GROCERY FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN, WITH LEASE; store 25 feet front, finished basement, doing a good business; will sell Lease and Fixtures; would suit any other business; other business reason for selling; no agents. 846 Sixth avenue, corner Forty-eighth street.

ONE OF HERRING'S LARGEST IRON SAFES FOR sale, nearly new, suitable for banking or commercial purposes, at an extremely low price, the parties having retired from business. Call at 52 Walker street.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS; IN GOOD order; good patronage; near Wall street; great thoroughfare; immediate possession; owner changing business; rare opportunity. D. C. HYDE, 42 Pine street.

$1,250 WILL PURCHASE THE GOOD WILL, Stock and Fixtures of a prominent corner liquor store; this is a chance in a thousand.
JOHN A. DUN, 233 Bowery.

$1,500 WILL BUY A WELL ESTABLISHED manufacturing business (in Brooklyn), secured by copyright; profits over 200 per cent. Address COPYRIGHT, Herald office.

MACHINERY.

A GOOD SECOND HAND SCROLL SAW, SUITABLE for fine work, will be sold cheap. Apply to P. J. JENNINGS, machinist, 289 East Forty-first street.

A. N. WOOD'S PORTABLE, AGRICULTURAL AND stationary Engines; prices reduced. Call and examine; Wright's Cut-off Engines; maximum of economy, durability and simplicity; numerous references in city; Boilers, &c. Depot 51 Cortlandt street. F. W. BROOKS.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, SIX IRON Screw Presses and other materials of a book edge gilding establishment. Apply to DRONE & HAWES, 251 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE BOILERS, 25 FEET LONG, 42 inches diameter, with two 14-inch flues in each; fronts, bars, pipes, valves, &c., complete and good as new; must be removed in one week; price for the lot $1,000. Apply to ENGINEER, 250 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE 25 HORSE POWER BEAM Steam Engine, in good order; also Boilers. For particulars apply to HENRY SEYMOUR & CO. 52 Beekman st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, Pumps, Lathes, Shafting, Belting, &c.; also factory Buildings to let. Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos. 5 to 10 Bridge street, Brooklyn.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
Four to sixty-horse power. J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
45 Cortlandt and 93, 95 and 17 Liberty streets.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—The highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought; Pawnbroker's Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLF'S, 695 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 2, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 112 BROADWAY—MONEY loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry; more particularly on Pianos; business strictly confidential; same bought and sold. N. B.—Se habla Español aquí.

AT 587 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and personal property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE OFFICE IN the city, any amount to loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. ISAACS, 57 Thirteenth street, near Wallack's theatre.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE, 27 AND 29 GRAND street—Cash paid for Diamonds, Watches, Gold and Silver. Loans negotiated on the same.

A.—A.—AT 585 BROADWAY—LOANS TO ANY AMOUNT on Diamonds, Emeralds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Pearls, Laces, Valuables, &c., or bought. Utmost value paid. J. H. BARRINGER,
585 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

AT HYNAM'S, 758 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER Ware bought and sold and money loaned on them by GEORGE C. ALLEN, 616 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX Building).—Business established 15 years—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY.—ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY will be loaned at S. KIGLER'S, No. 2 Union square, at very low rates.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale. A. C. HERTS.

FINANCIAL.

A.—

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., the Fiscal Agents of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, announce the issue of the new Seven-Thirty Gold Loan of that company, WHICH THEY OFFER AT PAR AND INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

In presenting a loan of this character there are certain considerations which seem to commend it to the special favor of capitalists and of all who desire a safe, profitable and permanent investment.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD is now building westward from Lake Superior. Enough money has been paid in by the stockholders to construct and equip the first division of the road—from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—233 miles. The money for this branch—six millions of dollars—has been paid in, and the work is being rapidly pushed to completion.

At the same time arrangements have been completed for beginning the road at the Western terminus—on the Puget Sound and on the Pacific Ocean. This work will commence in the spring, and in a little time the road will be in the process of building at each end.

The character of this bond—its terms, obligations and security—the care taken to guard in the remotest degree the interest of every bondholder, must commend it in an eminent degree to the public. All the experience gained by this house from more than thirty years' familiarity with banking business with every variety of securities has been devoted to the perfecting of this bond and making it as far as possible a PERFECT SECURITY.

In the first place, these bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE ISSUE ON A RAILROAD OVER TWO THOUSAND MILES IN EXTENT, together with the rolling stock, buildings and all other equipments.

In the second place, it is a first and only mortgage upon a LAND GRANT OF MORE THAN FIFTY MILLIONS OF ACRES. For every mile of completed road the government gives the company over TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND. This land is given in alternate sections, reaching from twenty to fifty miles on each side of the track. The grant embraces agricultural, timbered and mineral lands.

It will thus be seen that the franchise of the road and its vast endowment extend over a broad, fertile belt of land, from Lake Superior and Wisconsin, through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget Sound and the Pacific Ocean.

At the outset of this enterprise the Northern Pacific Railroad purchased and partially consolidated with their line the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, EMBRACING THREE HUNDRED MILES OF COMPLETED ROAD IN Minnesota, on which there is now a growing and prosperous business. This combination removes what might at the Eastern terminus otherwise be regarded as the rivalry of conflicting interests.

The extent and value of the endowment in lands bestowed upon the Northern Pacific Railroad by the government cannot be too highly valued. This grant alone has been estimated to be larger in area than all New England, with Maryland combined, or as large as Ohio and Indiana.

The history of the Illinois Central Railroad, whose land grant was one of the earliest experiments in the matter of government endowment, shows the vast and increasing value of such a grant when judiciously held and administered in the interest of bondholders. The State of Illinois gave to this corporation some two million and a half acres. At this time the revenues from these lands amount to some twenty-four millions of dollars, and there is every reason to suppose that they will reach thirty millions of dollars. At the time when this grant was bestowed upon the Illinois Central the lands had no greater relative value than the lands in the possession of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Before accepting the agency of the road Jay Cooke & Co. had the lands embraced in this grant carefully examined by competent and impartial agents. The reports of these gentlemen satisfied the fiscal agents OF THE GREAT VALUE OF THESE LANDS, their fertility and wealth, their timber and mineral importance, their mildness of temperature their perfect adaptability to every want of a large agricultural and industrial population.

The agents of the loan might be permitted to adduce as additional evidence of the enormous value of this grant the objections of the honorable Senators and Representatives who opposed the endowment when before Congress. "In all this belt of country west of the Rocky Mountains," said a distinguished Representative, "there is a forest which, opened up by railroad, will, for the purpose of ship building, and for all the purposes of commerce, at home and abroad, be worth hundreds of millions of dollars." "No person," remarked an eminent Senator, "can study the topography of the country, can bring to bear his knowledge of the climate influences, without knowing that these plains are fertile; that they are clothed with grass and timber worth untold millions of money; that it is a vast and valuable grass producing and grain growing region—a large proportion of it covered with forests, the like of which cannot be found elsewhere on this Continent, from which the great commercial Powers of the world are now obtaining the timber out of which they now construct their merchant fleets." In this same debate the land grant was spoken of as "a grand empire" by one Senator, as "an empire in itself" by another; "a belt," remarked still another Senator, "one hundred and twenty miles wide and reaching two thousand miles in extent, sufficient of itself to make twenty States, and more than twenty States."

In presenting these illustrations of the general and material value of the property represented by this loan, attention is earnestly requested to the security and profit of these bonds:—

They are free from United States tax and are issued of the following denominations:—Coupons, $100, $500 and $1,000; registered, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York city—the principal at the end of 30 years and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum) half yearly, 1st of January and July.

While the government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the road it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

In order to still further watch and protect the interests of every bondholder, it may be proper to state that the trustees under the mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the first mortgage bondholders, and are required to see that the proceeds of land sales are used in purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company, if they can be bought before maturity at not more than ten per cent premium: otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in the United States Bonds or Real Estate mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times in their control, as security, at least 500 acres of average land to every $1,000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds, beside the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

These bonds will be at all times receivable, at 1.10, in payment for the company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

THE REGISTERED BONDS CAN BE EXCHANGED AT ANY TIME FOR COUPONS, THE COUPONS FOR REGISTERED, AND BOTH THOSE FOR OTHERS, PAYABLE, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, at any of the principal financial centres of Europe, in the coin of the various European countries.

In recapitulating the advantages of this Loan, it is well to remember—

I. This is a first mortgage on the railroad and land grants.

II. The railroad will be continuous, under one management, for two thousand miles, and will connect the Pacific with Lake Superior and the Mississippi.

III. It will open up to American trade and enterprise the rich and noble Red River country of British America.

IV. The land grant is absolutely a surety to the bondholders.

V. This land grant is larger than that ever given to any national improvement.

VI. It embraces a region of fertility, mildness in temperature, and capable of enormous development.

VII. The lands in themselves will build the road and leave a large surplus.

VIII. By this route the Lakes are 300 miles nearer the Pacific than by any other route.

IX. This route is the short route to the Indies, and lessens the distance between China and London over 1,200 miles.

X. Its elevation is much less than other lines that the climate is milder, less snow falls, and the gradients are easier.

XI. It intersects and drains navigable streams which control a vast outlying region.

XII. It will be practically an international route, controlling the trade of British America.

XIII. THE INTEREST ON THESE BONDS, SO WELL SECURED, MAKES THEM THE MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT NOW IN THE MARKET.

XIV. THE CARE TAKEN IN THE PREPARATION AND THE ENDOWMENT OF THE BONDS MAKES THE INTEREST OF THE HOLDER ABSOLUTELY SECURE.

XV. THE DENOMINATIONS IN WHICH THE BONDS ARE ISSUED MAKE THEM A POPULAR LOAN, WHILE THE FACT THAT THEY REPRESENT LAND AND MAY BE SO REDEEMED, GIVES THEM AN ADDITIONAL VALUE TO SETTLERS AND EMIGRANTS.

The nearest bank or banker will supply these bonds, in any desired amount and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from banks may send money or other bonds directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, &c., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the banks or bankers employed to sell this loan.

FOR SALE BY
JAY COOKE & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia; corner of NASSAU and WALL STREETS, New York; 452 FIFTEENTH STREET, Washington, D. C.; by National Banks, and by Brokers generally throughout the country.

FINANCIAL.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT, ON NEW York or Brooklyn Property; also First and Second Mortgages cashed at short notice.
O. G. BENNET, 57 Cedar street.

A.—MONEY TO BUY FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages and to loan on improved and unimproved property. WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS, Counsellor-at-Law, 115 Broadway, room 12.

A.—FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES ON NEW York city and Westchester county Property purchased. Apply immediately.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY READY TO BUY First Mortgages on New York and Brooklyn property. Also money to loan on New York and New Jersey property and to buy Second Mortgages.
WM. H. BELLAMY, No. 5½ Pine street.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
58 Bowery, corner of Canal street, New York.
Present rate of Interest SIX PER CENT.
Interest calculated from the first of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid or credited January 1 and July 1 on the amount in bank on those days.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

EXECUTOR'S MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $70,000 and $100,000; also $250,000 to loan in sums to suit, and to buy mortgages. Apply to or address EXECUTOR, 17 Nassau street, room No. 8.

FOR SALE—FOR $8,400 A $10,000 SECOND MORTgage on improved Brooklyn property, having 2½ years to run from February 1, 1871; First Mortgage of $20,000, held by a savings institution. None but cash buyers need address ADVERTISER, Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

GOLD MINING STOCK FOR SALE—FIVE HUNDRED shares of stock of the Orinoco Exploring and Mining Company. M. K. Jesup and D. Willis James are large stockholders in the above company, and are the resident directors in this city. Inquire of JOHN H. BOGART, No. 137 Broadway, room No. 15.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST ON the Bonds and Stocks of the corporation of the city of New York, due February 1, 1871, will be paid on that day by John J. Bradley, Esq., Chamberlain of the city, at his office in new Court House.
The Transfer Books will be closed Friday, December 30, 1870. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, December 21, 1870.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU STREET, New York.—Six per cent interest, free of government tax. Money deposited on or before February 1, will draw interest from that date. WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN—
on desirable New York and Brooklyn Real Estate. Mortgages promptly cashed. Principals only dealt with.
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
24 Pine street, New York.

MONEY LOANED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE; ALSO First and Second Mortgages cashed, by RATHBONE & GREIG, 92 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Company, New York, January 25, 1871.
The Trustees, in conformity to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1870:—

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870	$5,270,590 09
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1870	2,155,523 64
Total amount of marine premiums	$7,426,113 73

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870	$5,532,733 55
Losses paid during the same period	$2,253,590 39
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,050,228 57

The Company has the following assets, viz:—

United States and State of New York stock, City, Bank and other stocks	$8,848,740 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	2,377,250 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	217,500 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	389,352 03
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,053,915 95
Cash in bank	316,125 45
Total amount of assets	$14,192,933 43

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1867 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums, such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of thirty-five per cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next. By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

J. D. Jones,	James Bryce,	R. L. Taylor,
Charles Dennis,	Daniel S. Miller,	George S. Stephenson,
W. H. H. Moore,	Wm. Sturgis,	William H. Webb,
Henry Coit,	Henry K. Bogert,	Sheppard Gandy,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Dennis Perkins,	Francis Skiddy,
Lewis Curtis,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,	Charles P. Burdett,
Charles H. Russell,	C. A. Hand,	Robt. C. Fergusson,
Lowell Holbrook,	James Low,	William E. Bunker,
R. Warren Weston,	B. J. Howland,	Samuel L. Mitchill,
Royal Phelps,	Benj. Babcock,	James G. De Forest,
Caleb Barstow,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Robert L. Stuart,
A. P. Pillot,	Gordon W. Burnham,	Alexander V. Blake.
William E. Dodge,	Frederick Chauncey,	
David Lane,		

TRUSTEES.
J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice President.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.
YONKERS AND NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 Broadway.
NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent, free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

$2,500 TO LOAN—ON A VACANT LOT; $4,000 ON improved property in the city. Other sums to suit. RUFUS K. McHARG,
Commissioner for all the States, 162 Broadway.

$150,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, large tract of Land; over a mile river frontage; very fine views; extensive buildings; within eight miles of New York. Maps and full particulars at office of W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
HOLSATIA
Captain E. Meier, will sail on Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers from New York to Hamburg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35, gold; payable in United States gold.
The WESTPHALIA will sail Feb. 14, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 8 Barclay street, N. Y.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
INDIA	Sat., Jan. 28	BRITANNIA	Wed., Feb. 25
EUROPA	Sat., Feb. 4	IOWA	Wed., Feb. 1
CALEDONIA	Sat., Feb. 11	ISMAILIA	Wed., Feb. 8
ANGLIA	Sat., Feb. 18	ACADIA	Wed., Feb. 22
AUSTRALIA	Sat., Feb. 25	IOWA	Wed., March 8
COLUMBIA	Wed., March 4	ISMAILIA	Wed., March 22

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at reduced rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
Royal Mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON .... Saturday, Jan. 28, 11 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP .... Saturday, Feb. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CORK .... Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
Rates of Passage.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
15 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
RUSSIA...Wednesday, Feb. 1 | SAMARIA...Thursday, Feb. 16
BATAVIA...Thursday, Feb. 2 | ABYSSINIA...Wed'y, Feb. 22
CHINA...Wednesday, Feb. 8 | CALABRIA...Thurs'y, Feb. 23
PALMYRA...Thursday, Feb. 9 | CUBA...Wednesday, March 1
ALGERIA...Wed'ay, Feb. 15 | SIBERIA...Thursd'y, March 2
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:—
First cabin .... $130, gold | Second cabin .... $80, gold
First cabin, to Paris .... $145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin .... $80, gold | Steerage .... $30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
WASHINGTON, Beaufort .... Saturday, January 28
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau .... Saturday, February --
Note—The Washington will sail direct for Bordeaux.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
FRANCE, Grace .... Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
HOLLAND, Thomas .... Saturday, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's
Line of new Steamers between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork, Ireland.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the Old Country can now obtain tickets. Steerage (prepaid) $32.
Other rates as low as any first class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London; or at the company's offices, 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
MINNESOTA, Freeman .... Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Price .... Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR BREMEN.
The steamship DEUTSCHLAND, Captain H. A. F. Neynaber, will sail on Saturday, January 28, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by
The steamship DONAU, Captain G. Ernst, on Saturday, February 11.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin $120
Second cabin 72
Steerage 35
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through line to California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class, $125 to $170, according to the location of berth. Steerage, $60.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
On 4th and 20th of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Feb. 4, RISING STAR, Captain H. P. Conner, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Captain Farnsworth.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Feb. 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Feb. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
The United States mail steamship
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. Delanoy,
will leave pier No. 4 North river for the above ports on Wednesday, February 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—NEW YORK and Mexican Mail Steamship line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Captain Deaken .... Saturday, Jan. 28
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips .... Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Timmerman .... Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips .... Monday, Feb. 27
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.
CLEOPATRA goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC Mail Steamship Company.—Sailing regularly every Thursday, at three o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards .... February 2
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams .... February 9
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice .... February 16
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Captain E. V. Gager, will leave pier No 9 North river on Saturday, January 28, at three o'clock P.M. Freights received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship CITY OF GALVESTON, Captain Eldridge, at pier 20 East river will leave on Saturday, Jan. 28.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and H. & T. C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
SOUTHERN LINE.
The steamship VICTOR, Captain Gates,
will leave pier 20 East river, Saturday, January 28, at 3 P. M.
Freights for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane, New York.
The steamer —— will follow from pier 36 North river.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
CRESCENT CITY,
on Saturday, January 28.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg and Mobile.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 41 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER Line
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
sailing from pier No. 5 North river at 3 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
MANHATTAN, Captain M. S. Woodhull,
will sail on Saturday, January 28.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 39 Broadway.
For through freight tariff apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway,
entrance in Thomas street.
The steamship JAMES ADGER will follow and sail on Tuesday, January 31.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond. Steamship WYANOKE, on Saturday, January 28, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office, on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

VIRGINIA LINE.—STEAMSHIP GEORGE B. UPTON, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond will leave pier 21 North river at 3 P. M. this day.
WASHINGTON & CO., Agents, 173 Greenwich street.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
A fine assortment of
real Lace Goods,
French and Scotch Embroideries,
Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs,
Hosiery and Small Wares,
Housekeeping and Housefurnishing
Goods, Fancy Goods, Books, &c.,
at popular prices.
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

RECEPTION AND VISITING BONNETS.—AN ELEgant assortment of the most recherche styles, in all the new colors. Flowers for balls branched to order.
MADAME DE LACY,
833½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street, east side.

TASSELS, FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, DRESS BUTtons, Ornaments, &c., manufactured for the wholesale trade; also manufacturers supplied with Materials for cash or exchange. FREDERICK MAYNARD, 109 Liberty st.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED.

A STORE WANTED TO RENT—PRINCIPALLY AS A shop store; must be in good location and within 60 miles of New York; full particulars required. Address C. J., box 189 Passaic, N. J.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS REQUIRE six to eight Rooms; either a cottage or flat; above Thirtieth street, west side, preferred. Parties preferring an A1 tenant to an exorbitant rent may address YANKEE, Herald office.

HOUSES WANTED.—PARTIES HAVING PROPERTY to let can have it properly attended to by placing it exclusively in charge of STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer and Agent, 111 Broadway.

TWO OR THREE PLEASANT ROOMS WANTED—Permanently, by a gent, wife and two sons; moderate terms, good food and cleanliness indispensable. Address H. G., Herald office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished for complete housekeeping, by gentleman, wife and adult son; modern improvements; private family; rent about $35 per month; references. Address box 778 Post office.

WANTED—HOUSE, FOURTEENTH TO FORTIETH street, Fourth to Seventh avenue; rent not to exceed $1,500. Address, giving price and location, J. H. O., Herald office.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses to rent, by responsible tenants. Owners, please call on WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

WANTED—DESK ROOM, IN A REAL ESTATE office, between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, on Sixth avenue, to take orders for coal. Address E. H. S., 475 West Twenty-second street.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL STORE, WITH FIXtures, on the Bowery, from February 1 to April 1. Address O., box 344 New York Post office.

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THE STATE CAPITAL.

SLEIGH RIDING BY LEGISLATION.

The Bill for the Protection of Minors.

ALBANY, Jan. 23, 1871.

The splendid sleighing hereabouts is having a sad effect upon the members of both Houses, particularly upon the New Yorkers, who appreciate a first class snow storm much more than a country member, who is used to going it on the runners every year without a single failure, can have any idea of. The Troy road and the canal were crowded all day yesterday and far into the night with gay turnouts, nine out of ten being crammed full of honorables. To be sure sleighriding is as healthful a pastime for legislators as it is to the resident population of this quiet little village, but the resident population are, to a certain extent, their own bosses, whereas the legislators are not. Mr. Popinjay, the green grocer, can

GO SLEIGH RIDING

when he pleases, because he has his faithful clerk to look out for his interests when he is away; but it is quite a different thing with Mr. Takeall, of the Assembly, whose vote is his own when not purchased by an outside party, and who alone has the right to present a bill, offer a resolution or debate the validity of rock salt and its preserving influence on fresh meats. So you can see where the bad effect of the sleighing comes in for Mr. Takeall. If there was no snow on the ground, and no other amusement about town to kill time with from day to day than playing billiards on second hand tables and a religious lecture three times a week, he would, as he always does under the circumstances, have to

GET INTO THE TRACES

and try to cudgel some kind of a bill out of his legislative head, in order that he, as well as his fellows, will not have it said of them in the newspapers that they are doing nothing for their pay. It is not difficult, therefore, after the extensive sleighing of yesterday and last night, to account for the extreme dulness of the proceedings in the House to-day. Mr. Irving, of New York, was, on account of severe sickness, was unable to enjoy the sleigh riding fun, was the only member who presented any bill of importance. It is certainly a very important one, which ought to become a law. It relates to the

LICENSING OF DRUG CLERKS,

and meets every requirement for the protection of persons whose lives often depend upon the accuracy of a clerk in making up a prescription, which the HERALD a few days ago editorially declared was absolutely necessary for the safety of the public. The penalty imposed upon every druggist who may violate any provisions of the bill is a fine of not less than $500 or a six months' imprisonment, or both. As the act is such an exceedingly important one I herewith append the two sections which are the real strength of the bill:—

SECTION 1. The Mayor and Commonalty of the city of New York are hereby directed to appoint, within ninety days after the passage of this act, five regular physicians of the city of New York, to act during the pleasure of said Mayor and Commonalty, as an examining board for the examination and licensing of all persons now employed or hereafter to be employed as clerks by any of the druggists of said city. They shall also designate one of the number of physicians so appointed as president, and also a person to serve as secretary of said board. They shall also notify, in writing, under the seal of the city of New York, such persons as they shall appoint under the provisions of this act of such appointment by them.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of said board to examine, on application, all clerks now employed or hereafter to be employed as clerks in any of the drug stores of the city of New York, and give a certificate of such examination to any person found competent to act in the capacity of a drug list's clerk, and which shall be deemed as a license to engage in such employment.

The Board of Supervisors are empowered by one of the sections of the act to pay each physician composing the Board a suitable compensation, and it is provided that whenever a vacancy occurs in the board it can at once be filled by the choice of another physician, the remaining members of the board having the power to make the choice themselves. Mr. Irving intends to have the bill passed with all due speed, and for that purpose had it referred to the Committee on Health, which will report it favorably without a doubt on Tuesday next. Then it will not be the fault of the father of the bill if it is not made a law before the end of the same week.

THE MOHAWK BOYS' RAILROAD.

That irrepressible Avenue C Railroad bill, which passed the Senate a few days ago, was reported favorably by the Committee on Railroads this morning. Scribner, of Westchester county, was the only one who said a word against it, and he did so by asking that action should be postponed on it until somebody from the Belt Railroad in New York could arrive and give his reasons why the bill should not be passed. This rather got Jimmy Irving's dander up, and he went for Scribner's scalp at once. He could not for the life of him see why a member in Westchester should be so anxious to kill the bill when the accommodation of the people on

THE EAST SIDE OF NEW YORK CITY

was alone at stake. The railroad extension granted in the bill was wanted by his constituents on the east side, he said, and he thought it the height of impudence for a country member to get up and oppose a measure which all the New York city members favored, and base his opposition not on any charge of wrongdoing on anybody's part, but simply to

OBLIGE A RIVAL CORPORATION.

The bill was passed by a very large majority. Hank Smith may now go to work and get up a silver presentation to whoever greased the legislative machinery so nicely for this darling little scheme of his. He will not have to go to much trouble to do so if silver be scarce in the market. That St. Nicholas Hotel cartload would do very well for the show of the thing, and it would be returned again to Hank's safes, you know, after it had served its purpose.

RELIGIOUS KIDNAPPING OF CHILDREN.

Senator Norton's bill in relation to the protection of minors, which I had occasion to speak at some length about in a previous letter, came up to-day in Committee of the Whole in the Senate. As was expected, it raised considerable of a breeze. Senator Murphy took up the cudgel for the bill, and argued to show that it was not an set to pro ect any certain religious faith, but one which guaranteed protection to every poor child of whatever faith it might be, who fall into the hands of charitable institutions. He denounced the practice of "kidnapping in the name of religion," which had been so freely indulged in by certain so-called philanthropic institutions in New York city. Senator Creamer also advocated the bill as against the amendment offered by Senator Kennedy, who wanted the word

"RELIGIOUS FAITH"

struck out of the first section. This amendment, if carried, would have robbed the bill of one of its stringent points, and the advocates of the measure were in arms at once. For a time the debate was of a highly exciting character, the democratic Senators to a man setting their faces against the adoption of the amendment. It was finally killed by a vote of fourteen to ten. The reading of the bill by sections was then continued. The moment the third was reached—which reads, "It shall not be lawful at any time to change the name of any child admitted to such institution, nor to interfere with the religious belief of such child while in such institution"—Kennedy poised his anti-religious lance and made a dead set for the last sentence. Of course he had to do this to be consistent, after charging the way he did against the "religious belief" in the first section; but though he wielded his lance right cleverly, his opponents were too much for him, and when he sat down he found that though with its well sharpened point he had plucked from the seats about him ten good votes, the "thunderbolt" had managed to make them null and void by knocking the amendment on the head with a solid thirteen. This rather disconcerted the minority, and Kennedy arose and explained that the reason he had offered the amendments was because he did not want to aid in making a precedent for future legislators to follow in endeavoring to regulate religious belief by legislation. Senator Creamer then, in a vigorous speech, showed that the intent of the bill was not to "regulate religious belief," but to prevent any interference whatever with a child's religious faith, no matter what it might be. At this stage of the debate, on consent of Senator Norton, progress was reported upon the bill and the Committee rose.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

When the Governor's Message on corruption at elections was read it was quite amusing to see how the republicans and democrats endeavored to show that each party was the very one which was the strongest friend of the reform proposed by the Governor. Fields and Husted jumped to their feet at the same time at the close of the reading, and the Speaker of recognized Fields, who, in asking the Message to be printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee, made a few remarks on its importance. Husted then got up and said that he also intended to ask the same reference. Then there ensued a little talk between the two about the elections, which ended by both poking fun about the way each got elected and a general laugh in the House at the expense of each.

Railroads Who Do Not Obey the Laws—Cheap Notoriety for a Whole Session—The System of Convict Labor.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1871.

RAILROADS TAKEN TO TASK.

There was rather a spicy debate in the lower House to-day over the resolutions offered last week by Mr. Alvord, authorizing the Attorney General to bring suits against every railroad company which had neglected to send in its report to the State Engineer, as required by law. Mr. Alvord wanted the resolutions to go back several years, and Mr. Littlejohn only desired them to cover delinquencies during 1870. The debate was participated in by Messrs. Gleason, Fields and Goodrich, when a vote was taken on Mr. Littlejohn's amendment and he won the day. Alvord pressed his resolutions as though he were truly in earnest in the matter, and that there was something behind them which he believed nobody knew anything about but himself. Perhaps there was.

BRIBERY AND CHEAP NOTORIETY.

Mr. Jacobs appears determined to win a reputation for honesty and economy after a very extraordinary fashion. The other day he made a terrible hullabaloo over a so-called bribe which a blind colored man offered him last week to push an appropriation through for a poor little orphan asylum, and to-day he followed this virtuous outcry up with a report, in the name of the Ways and Means Committee, against the State paying for a statue which some people wanted erected to the memory of one Timothy Murphy. Of course the Ways and Means Committee is not Jacobs, but members of the lower House know that Jacobs is the

LEADING SPIRIT OF THE CONCERN,

and whenever it gets off one of its reports Jacobs' hand is certain to show itself in every line. Jacobs, therefore, ought to be commended for the way he has set a face against $1,000 briberies and withstood the temptation of making his name immortal by contributing his weight to an appropriation for the erection of a cheap monument to a dead citizen; but then there are queer folks who believe, for all that, that the Ways and Means Committee will not, for that reason, refuse hereafter to lend its influence to heavy appropriations for a different purpose. Not, indeed, that the Ways and Means Committee is not the most irreproachable committee in the House; but, you know cheap notoriety, gained by exposure of small bribes and opposition to small appropriations, does not of itself establish the reputation of any committee for a whole legislative session in advance. All committees that have it in their power to do what is not right deserve watching, no matter what flag they may set it to flying out on their outer walls before the battle has well begun.

CONVICT LABOR.

The report of the commissioners appointed last June by the Governor to inquire into the merits and demerits of convict labor was presented to-day in the Assembly. As regards the penitentiaries and reformatories not under State control, the commissioners recommend that no legislation be had for the present, and they base this recommendation on the two following considerations, viz.:—First, that being local institutions, created and controlled under special acts, legislation in reference to them which will at all meet the views of those who desire it must necessarily be of a radical character, completely changing their relations, and the commissioners think that such legislation had better be postponed to await the result of the movement now in progress to secure a

REFORM OF THE PENAL SYSTEM

of the State; second, that such a change of relation in these establishments as would make of them State in place of being, as now, local institutions, would involve large outlays of money by the State, running up into the millions. The commissioners are of the opinion that ultimately the penal administration of the State ought to be a unit; in other words, under a central board. It is the conviction of the commissioners that all other questions relating to prison reform should remain in abeyance until there shall be incorporated into the constitution an amendment providing that our prisons be removed from the domain of politics. Mr. Fencer, the representative of the workingmen in the commission, agrees fully with the report of the other members; but adds that the system of

CONVICT LABOR

should be abolished altogether, no matter whether the constitutional amendment proposed should be adopted or not.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1871.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GENET—Amending the law of divorce, by striking out the words "for some cause other than the adultery of such person."

By Mr. HUBBARD—Making the Midland Railroad Commissioners elective by the people.

By Mr. TWEED—To incorporate the Real Estate Banking Company in New York; also amending the act for the protection of persons travelling on the Fourth Avenue Railroad in New York. It applies the provisions of the law of 1867, on the same subject, to this road, and fixes the grade of the road between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The bill amending the act relative to public instruction by authorizing the trustees of school districts to expend additional sums for the purchase of maps, &c., was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill authorizing courts to summon additional jurors, as needed, was read and passed. The bill requiring the Union Ferry Company to run additional boats was passed.

BILLS REPORTED.

Incorporating the Synod of Western New York; prohibiting burials in the cemetery at the corner of Delaware and North streets, Buffalo; changing the name of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Dispensary, and to allow the sale and mortgage of certain property; incorporating the Manhattan Savings Bank; providing the mode of electing town officers; amending the city charter of Troy; to elect a Supervisor-at-large for Kings county.

THE CANALS.

Mr. KENNEDY offered a resolution calling on the Auditor of the Canal Department to report the amount of money borrowed, if any, by the State during 1870, to pay the expenses of the canals, from whom borrowed, for what specific purpose, when borrowed and what rate of interest is paid on the same. Adopted.

The Senate adjourned until half-past seven o'clock Monday evening.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1871.

BILLS REPORTED.

To construct a railroad from Clinton square to Wolf street, Syracuse; incorporating the Portchester Savings Bank; regulating the sale and preparation of patent medicines in New York city.

Mr. JACOBS, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported against the petition to erect a monument to Timothy Murphy, a soldier from Schoharie county. Agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BATLIS—Providing for the application of moneys raised by the Board of Health of Kings county.

By Mr. FLAGG—Amending the law establishing a Capitol Police district.

By Mr. BARTLETT—Incorporating the Lutheran Emigrant Association of New York.

By Mr. WEED—Amending the Canal Damage Appraisal law, which limits the claims to be considered by the appraisers to cases where damages occurred six years prior to presentation, or six years prior to rejection by the Legislature, and directs the Auditor to pay the counsel for the State on the certificate of the appraisers.

RAILROAD COMPANIES TO BE COMPELLED TO MAKE REPORTS.

The resolution directing the Attorney General to institute proceedings against railroad corporations failing to make reports, as required by law, was called up.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN moved that suits be confined to companies failing to report during the year 1870.

Mr. GOODRICH moved that not more than one action shall be brought against each company, and all penalties shall be embraced in such. Lost.

Mr. Littlejohn's amendment was carried and the resolution adopted.

THE TWOMBLY-CAREY CONTEST.

Mr. GOODRICH moved that the Election Committee report on the Twombly vs. Carey contested seat case on Tuesday next, and that the report be made a special order for the next day.

Mr. FIELDS rising to debate the resolution went over.

WATER FOR YONKERS.

Mr. SCRIBNER introduced a bill to supply the village of Yonkers with pure and wholesome water.

The House then adjourned till Monday evening, at seven o'clock.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Brazil—Wreck of the Borneo—Battle Near Montevideo—Defeat of the Rebels—The Revolution in Entre Rios.

LISBON, Jan. 25, 1871.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to January 6 are to hand by the mail steamer from that port.

The permission accorded to ships owned in other countries to trade between Brazilian ports has been prolonged until the end of the present year.

The rate of interest upon Brazilian Treasury bonds has been reduced by one half of one per cent.

The Borneo has been wrecked midway between Montevideo and Santos. Thirty-five persons were drowned.

[This is supposed to refer to the bark Borneo, of Liverpool, Captain Dunlap, from Callao bound to Liverpool.]

A battle had been fought near Montevideo, in which the rebels were defeated.

The revolution in Entre Rios is extending to the surrounding provinces.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE.

A Dwelling Crushed—Three Persons Rescued from the Ruins—An Indian Agent Accused of Forgery.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27, 1871.

A house on Nineteenth street fell from the weight of snow on the roof to-day. A woman and two children were buried in the ruins, but were rescued, having received but slight bruises.

Percival B. Spear, a newly appointed Indian agent, was arrested to-day and held in $7,000 bail by United States Commissioner Biddle, for forging the names of C. H. Smith, secretary, and J. W. Jones, attestant, on his bond previous to receiving his credentials from the United States District Attorney.

THE SOUTHERN ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 25, 1871.

The asylum for maimed and disabled volunteer soldiers, situated about two miles from Fortress Monroe and near Hampton, is rapidly approaching completion. The building, which was formerly the Chesapeake Female College, is of brick and five stories high.

POISONED IN A HOSPITAL.

Edward R. Hunt, an Englishman, aged thirty-seven years, yesterday died at St. Luke's Hospital from the effects of an overdose of laudanum, taken for the purpose of relieving pain. For some time past he was boarding at the house of John McDougall, a commission merchant, doing business at 72 Beaver street, and on the 19th inst. was taken to the hospital, suffering from a dislocated knee and stricture. An operation was performed a few days ago, and for some time subsequent deceased was in a stupor. The drug which caused death, it is said, was procured without the knowledge of the attending physicians.

AN AWFUL ACCIDENT.

Demolition of the Brooklyn Gas Works.

Destruction of Over $200,000 Worth of Property and Loss of Life—Miraculous Escape of a Number of Workmen—Panic of the People in the Neighborhood.

A singular and quite unlooked-for accident occurred shortly before twelve o'clock yesterday at the works of the Brooklyn City Gas Company, at the corner of Gold and Plymouth streets. The loss of life made the calamity more fearful and tended to heighten the excitement in the vicinity. The people in the neighborhood became panic-stricken before they understood the nature of the accident. There was a sudden

CRASH OF FALLING IRON

columns upon the immense gas tanks, or holders, which caused a rumbling noise and shook the tenement houses in the vicinity, and caused the people to think that there had been a terrible explosion. They fled from their houses in every direction, fearing that they would be blown up. There was no explosion, the accident being caused by the disarrangement of the working gear of one of the tanks, which was undergoing repairs, and which had not been used since last summer. The iron columns which surrounded the tank are about fifty feet in height, and some of these, according to the statement of the engineer of the works, had got out of plumb by

AN INUNDATION

which was caused by a leak in the brick work holding the water in which this gas tank sets. They were operating upon the tank yesterday when the chains got caught and the tank careened over on one side. This threw all the weight on one or two of the iron columns which held it up, and over they went. One of these columns fell across one of the other tanks, which was filled with gas, making a large aperture in it and also knocking down the iron columns which surrounded it. The gas escaping from the aperture became ignited from the fire in the furnace in the engineer's room, and a flame such as is seldom witnessed shot heavenward, and caused the

MOST INTENSE EXCITEMENT

for a short time. Everybody about the premises fled as fast as possible from the scene, as they knew not what to expect. It must have been at this time that the assistant engineer was killed, for when the police and firemen arrived at the fire his

MANGLED REMAINS

were found beneath portions of one of the immense iron columns in the yard. They were so mutilated that they presented a sickening sight and could scarcely be recognized. The unfortunate man had evidently started out at the first intimation of danger, and was making all haste to get into the street when he was caught by the falling column and

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

His name was Frederick Anderson, and he was acting in the place of the engineer at the time of the accident. He was a Swede, and leaves a wife and two children in Sweden. His body was taken to the Second precinct station-house and the Coroner notified. It was thought that there were other lives lost, but the missing persons put in an appearance after they thought the danger was over.

THE LOSS

will, it is believed, be upwards of $200,000. It was a fortunate thing that the third tank was not struck with the falling columns or one portion of Brooklyn would have been in darkness last night. By an economical use of the gas by the citizens the company will be able to keep up the supply.

Fire Marshal Keady was at the scene of the accident shortly after the alarm was given, and proceeded to investigate the cause. He took the statements of the foreman and engineer, which are as follows:—

STATEMENT OF MALCOLM ALEXANDER.

I live at 141 York street, and am one of the foremen in the Brooklyn gas works; I was in the yard when the accident happened—about twelve o'clock to-day; it was caused by one of the gas-holders loosing the sill in the cup and careening over against the columns, carrying one away and throwing it over against the other tank, which was filled with gas; the first one was filled with air and the other with gas, and the one filled with gas took fire, but did not explode.

ALONZO F. HAVEN'S STATEMENT.

I live at 233 Cumberland street, and am chief engineer in the Brooklyn gas house, at the corner of Gold and Plymouth streets; an accident occurred at the works about half-past eleven o'clock to-day; it was caused by the breaking of one of the columns; the breaking of the column was caused by the guides of the holder—an immense iron tank being out of line and not "true," causing the guide wheels to catch, which threw all the weight on the columns; this holder was under repair for four months; it had not been in use for that time and

WAS FILLED WITH AIR

in order to test it and see if it was tight; the columns are a combination of cast and wrought iron bolted together, and are over fifty feet high; the holder or tank was afloat in twenty-six feet of water; it was my duty to see that the holder was in proper working order, and I examined it every day; the wheels were not running smoothly as they ought to run for months past; we were getting it in order; I

DID NOT CONSIDER IT DANGEROUS

at all, because there was no gas in it; I think the frost affected the cast iron so that it was not capable of resisting the pressure; the explosions before were caused by a leak from a break in the street main; that is repaired now and had nothing to do with the accident to-day; there was one man killed by the accident; his name was Frederick Anderson; no other person was injured; the real cause of the accident was that when the brick tank was built it was imperfectly done, so that the water kept continually leaking out of it, and on two occasions the whole body of water leaked out in an hour or two; this constant leakage had undermined the foundation of the wall and the tank and the pipes, and thus threw the columns out of plumb; the brick work of the whole tank was made perfectly tight last summer, and since then we have been repairing the iron part and getting it into shape; the fire in the second holder or tank was caused by one of the columns of the first holder falling on to the sheet iron and tearing it open;

THE GAS ESCAPED AND CAUGHT FIRE

from the furnace; we can still supply our customers with gas until the works are repaired.

THIS IS THE THIRD ACCIDENT

which has occurred at these works within a short time, and those who reside in close proximity are now becoming thoroughly alarmed and wish they were located in some other section of the city.

Fortunately, on the other occasions no lives were lost. The company had men at work last night clearing up the ruins, and the tanks will be rebuilt as soon as possible.

FIRE IN FORTIETH STREET.

Six Houses Burned.

At fifteen minutes past one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the second floor of the two story frame house No. 140 West Fortieth street, and before the flames could be extinguished five two story frame houses adjoining were completely destroyed, with their contents. The first floor of No. 140, occupied by J. L. Burke as a blacksmith shop, was damaged $500, no insurance; second floor, occupied by Montgomery & Demorest, carpenters, damaged $1,000; No. 138, first floor occupied by Michael Keegan, livery stable, damage $1,500, no insurance; second floor, A. Schoonmaker, carpenter, damage $600, no insurance; No. 138, occupied by J. Morgan as a cider factory, was damaged $4,500, insured for $2,450; No. 134, a bakery, occupied by H. Sanders, damaged $100, no insurance; No. 142, first floor occupied by John Fowler, damaged $1,000; second floor by Thomas Mosher, damaged $100; No. 144, occupied by Dr. West, damaged $100.

The buildings were owned by Martin Zabriskie and are a total loss. The amount of insurance could not be ascertained.

THE CHURCH STREET FIRE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your issue of this day I notice an account stating that a fire occurred in the premises of my brother, Herman Gershel, No. 129 Church street, and that I had been arrested and held for examination by the Fire Marshal to answer a charge of arson. In reply thereto I wish to state that an officer notified me to appear at the Fire Marshal's office for examination at two o'clock in the afternoon, which I did. I was not arrested by any officer nor was I held by the Fire Marshal. ADOLPH GERSHEL.

The above statement is correct.—THOMAS MCSPEDON, Fire Marshal.

AID FOR THE FRENCH SUFFERERS.

Proceeds of the Late Fair and Their Disposition.

The following statement shows the result of the French bazaar lately held at the armory of the Seventy-first regiment:—

Receipts of the tables	$69,257
Receipts from divers sources	4,528
Receipts from tickets	11,668
Total	$85,573
General expenses	8,446
Net amount	$77,156

The following amounts have already been remitted to the various committees:—

Assistance Committee of Strasbourg	$10,000
Quakers' Committee of London	20,000
Monsieur de Flavigny, for the wounded	10,000
"Comite du Pain," Brussels	20,000

Ten thousand dollars will soon be forwarded to the ambulance corps under the care of Messrs. Monod, with the Army of the Loire.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This theatre, which under the management of Mr. Josh Hart has had a season of gratifying success, and which presents the strongest elements of variety and excellence in its bills, has a novel and interesting sensation on its boards in the shape of some brilliant prismatic fountains, which rival the splendors of the "Black Crook" or "White Fawn." A very clever troupe, rejoicing in the appellation "Walhalla," form accompanying tableaux to these fountains. The popular local drama, "New York as It Is and Was," still remains on the boards, and by its numerous graphic illustrations of metropolitan life and strong cast is attractive enough to last for many a night to come. The prosperity of this theatre is a striking instance of what large-spirited management in keeping with the ideas of the present day can effect.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—Tony is ever on the alert for novelties to satify his insatiate patrons. He has discovered one strong attraction in the persons of a troupe of female minstrels who represent the grotesqueness of Ethiopian character with a spirit, comic fervor and intense drollery which throws all their male competitors in the shade. Then he distributes himself every night a collection of gems from his inexhaustible budget of songs, and in this he is aided by a young and handsome vocalist, Miss Martha Wren. What with songs, dances, Ethiopian comedy, panoramas, local dramas and stump speeches, a night at Tony Pastor's is one to be remembered.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

The matinées to-day are specially interesting. Daly gives the sixth matinée of the delightful comedy, "Saratoga," at the Fifth Avenue; Edwin Booth repeats his powerful impersonation of "Richelieu;" Lester Wallack appears in "Ours;" one of the last matinées of Fox's inimitable pantomime will be presented at the Olympic; the Walhalla troupe and the wonderful prismatic fountains will be the main attractions at the Globe; "Les Brigands" and "La Duchesse" will charm the habitués of the Grand Opera House, for the Holland benefit; Miss Marie Krebs will give a piano recital at Steinway Hall, and Miss Emma Howson, Thatcher, Barti and Mora are announced at Association Hall; the blondes bid farewell to Wood's; the "Black Crook" is still at Niblo's; Miss Laura Keene will be "Hunted Down" at Lina Edwin's; the Bowery will "See-Saw," and the Lauris will pantomime at the Comique. Matinées are announced also at Bryant's, New York Circus, Apollo Hall, Tony Pastor's, Park and Brooklyn Opera House.

Professor Risley's grand benefit takes place to-night at the Academy of Music.

Miss Lucy Rushton, who, it will be remembered, converted Dr. Chapin's church into the New York theatre some years ago, commences an engagement at Wood's on Monday in "Red Hands," a sensational drama.

Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band give a concert to-night at their armory.

The last nights of "Saratoga" at the Fifth Avenue boudoir are announced. It will be withdrawn in the height of its popularity to make way for Boucicault's powerful drama, "Jezebel."

Miss Leona Cavender has made a hit in Philadelphia with "Minnie's Luck," written for her by John Brougham.

The Cleveland *Herald* of Tuesday last has the following:—

"Fanny Janauschek was announced to appear at the Academy last evening, being her second visit here, but the first time that she could give the words of the dramas in the English language. But she was late in coming. The trains were delayed, and the manager was on nettles as the time for opening the theatre approached. He was confident the great artist was on the way, but he had no control over the "beautiful snow" that came down so persistently and heavily all day. It was anything but "beautiful" to him, as the weary hours wore on and no Janauschek came. The truth was that the lady had offered her valuable services for the benefit of the testimonial to the family of the lately deceased and highly respected actor, Mr. George Holland, at a matinée in Brooklyn on Saturday afternoon; but, through the importunities of friends and her respect and feeling for the memory of the dead actor, she consented to appear at the grand complimentary benefit at the Academy of Music in New York on Saturday evening. She freely offered her check for a large sum to the fund, but she had been announced to appear, and the committee of arrangements would not listen to a denial, and with a characteristic goodness of heart she consented. For this noble action she will receive the benediction of the "little church round the corner," and the hearty forgiveness of those who had to wait her coming at our theatre. At the opening hour Manager Elsler announced to the audience the reason of the detention of Janauschek, and put on the stage the beautiful two-act comedy of "Katty O'Sheal" to entertain his patrons until the arrival of the "star of the evening." The play was well given, all the actors exerting themselves to please, and the audience was satisfied. At last Janauschek came, somewhat jaded by her long ride, but at half-past nine was ready to take her place on the stage and fulfil her engagement to the manager and the public. The whole play of "Deborah" was given without a "cut" or an erasure, and those who had waited so long and so patiently were well repaid. This powerful drama has never been more thoroughly and completely represented in all its details."

STATE LEGISLATURES.

A Tumultuous Scene in the Arkansas Senate—Remarkable Decision by the Presiding Officer.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1871.

A special despatch to the *Avalanche* from Little Rock says:—A tumultuous scene occurred in the Arkansas Senate yesterday, immediately after the reading of the journal. Joseph Brooks, who had come in, stood near the Speaker's stand, presented a certificate of election from the clerks of Pulaski and White counties and demanded to be sworn in. According to the legal returns Dr. Rellley was legally elected, but Governor Clayton refused to allow the Secretary of State to report the election of either. Immediately after the demand of Brooks several senators, friends of Clayton, sprang upon their feet, exclaiming, "I object—I object!" Lieutenant Governor Johnson, a fast friend of Brooks, said he considered it his duty to swear Brooks in. Senator Mallory appealed to the Senate to protect itself and called on the Serjeant-at-Arms to put Brooks out. The Lieutenant Governor, paying no attention to the objections, proceeded with the oath, on the conclusion of which Brooks moved the reference of his credentials to the committee on elections. Mallory objected, saying he had no right here.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—It was expected the gentleman would object.

Senator BOLGAN—I object, too, sir.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—It was expected you, too, would object.

Great sensation. Cries of "Order." The Chair ruled Brooks entitled to the floor, who proceeded, in a speech of an hour and a half. He defended his action, himself and the Lieutenant Governor, denouncing Mallory as a ruffian and bully, who lorded over the Senate as his master's (Clayton's) bidding. The proceedings created an intense sensation, the Clayton men denouncing them as revolutionary, while the Brooks men retorted that the others had set a precedent by the passage of a bill to oust the Lieutenant Governor. Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

The passage by the House of the Senate bill ousting all officers who failed to qualify within fifteen days after the adoption of the constitution is very doubtful.

The Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27, 1871.

Governor Brown sent a special message to the Legislature yesterday, in which he very ably discusses the divorce laws and recommends the establishment in the State of a house of refuge for juvenile criminals, a thorough geological survey of the State and a complete revision of the revenue and insurance laws. The Governor seems to think that adultery is the only sufficient cause for absolute divorce, and suggests that this act be made penal, and when the evidence of adultery is sufficient to justify legal separation the guilty party should be punished by the same judgment that grants divorce.

MASSACHUSETTS ITEMS.

Liability of Street Railroad Companies—Snow Storm in Boston—Burning of the Mansion House at Hull.

BOSTON, Jan. 27, 1871.

The trial of the Metropolitan Horse Railroad Company, indicted for running over and killing a little girl through the carelessness of the driver, resulted to-day in a verdict of guilty. Exceptions were taken and the case appealed to the Supreme Court.

The examination of John Donohoe, charged with ravishing Ann Foye, resulted to-day in his committal for trial.

About eight inches of snow have fallen and the sleighing is good. The trains from New York this morning were five hours late.

A bill appropriating $153,000, reported by a Legislative committee, to support the State constabulary for the present year, has been reduced to $83,000 by a vote of 102 to 60 in the House, and in this shape goes to the Senate.

The Mansion House at Hull was totally destroyed by fire last night, together with all the furniture. The house was owned by the heirs of the late Henry Tudor. Mr. Vining, the landlord, had about $10,000 worth of furniture, on which there was $4,000 insurance.

A young married woman, apparently in good health, fell dead in Coatesville, Pa., a few days ago, while preparing dinner, and her aged mother, hastening down stairs on being summoned, fell and was instantly killed.

THE GAY SEASON.

Fashionable Life at the National Capital.

THE LADIES' RECEPTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1871.

There is not a single day, with the exception of Sunday, from the 1st of January until Ash Wednesday, that may not be termed a gala day in Washington's fashionable circles. But on Wednesday the butterflies are all in a flutter, because the ladies of the Cabinet have selected it as a general reception day, and many have imitated their example. Everybody is going to call on everybody else, and of course as much visiting is done as can be crowded into the time between two and five o'clock. During the early morning hours the engrossing question is what shades of flowers, feathers and ribbons are most becoming to certain styles of beauty, and what inexplicable combinations of velvet, satin and lace the queens of fashion shall present to the world as the most costly and *recherché* toilet of the season. Soon after two o'clock stylish equipages begin to dash hither and thither, stopping now and then to deposit their richly dressed occupants at the doors of the elegant mansions whose owners are performing the all-important duty of receiving.

MRS. VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX.

At the head of the list of these noble martyrs of fashion stands the name of Mrs. Vice President Colfax, whose pleasant parlors were filled during the reception hours with a crowd of friends and strangers, to whom she extended a cordial welcome. She went about among her guests, scattering pleasant smiles and friendly words, and as newcomers were announced, and she moved across the room to receive them, her white cassimere train, with its rich ruby velvet trimmings sweeping around her, it seemed a matter of no surprise that the popular Vice President, having escaped heart whole from the fascinations of Washington belles, should have selected the genial, dignified lady who presides so gracefully in his home. Although many drawing rooms present scenes of more studied elegance—surroundings of greater brilliancy—in none does one more forcibly realize that society is not all a sham, and that a good sound core is sometimes found amid the hollowness of fashionable life. Seated in an arm chair, which was half covered by her flowing draperies of brown silk, was the familiar form of Mrs. Mathews, Mr. Colfax's mother. A few minutes' conversation with this lady, or even a glance into her pleasant face, on which a sunny temper has left its impress, are sufficient to indicate the source from whence the Vice President derives his genial manner and courteous address.

MRS. SECRETARY FISH.

After bidding Mrs. Colfax good morning many of her visitors proceeded to the magnificent drawing rooms of Mrs. Fish, where the intellect, fashion, wealth and beauty of Washington had gathered to while the moments away in instructive, witty and agreeable conversation with the talented and highly cultivated wife of the Secretary of State, whose regal bearing and finely cut intellectual features recall to mind the pen pictures, with which we are all familiar, of the women of the old *régime*. Rich blue silk hung in graceful folds around Mrs. Fish's tall, queenly form, and swept over the brilliant flowers of the costly Wilton carpet. Her high corsage was finished at the throat with a point lace collar of exquisite texture, fastened by a diamond pin; a gold Maltese cross, of delicate filigree work, was suspended from her neck by black velvet ribbon. The mass of soft gray curls, which form such a beautiful framework for her face, were dressed with a dainty, little cap of white point lace and blue velvet. Prominent among the many attractions of the room were the ladies who assisted Mrs. Fish in entertaining. The fortunate recipients of this favor were her daughter, Mrs. Rogers, of Detroit, and Mrs. Davis, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State. Mrs. Rodgers is a tall, graceful woman, with her mother's winning smile. Her selection of a white and blue grenadine dress, trimmed with blue satin, was very suitable for her blonde beauty. The heavy black gros grain, white point lace and diamonds of Mrs. Davis composed a becoming and elegant toilet. Many names of distinguished men were announced, and the rooms were thronged with ladies in every variety of carriage costume, many of whom bade Mrs. Fish and the charming circle surrounding her a lingering adieu; and soon after were being entertained by the agreeable trio, consisting of

MRS. CRESWELL,

Miss McIntire and Mrs. Taylor, who did the honors of the Postmaster General's handsome drawing rooms. An exquisitely fitting green silk, with trimmings of black velvet and white point lace, outlined the *petite*, slender figure of Mrs. Creswell, and a heavily trimmed train enhanced the light, willowy grace of her movement; heavy braids hung low on her neck and were fastened with a large black velvet bow; a mass of black hair was rolled back from her bright eyes and classic face. She received her visitors with a French woman's sparkle and grace, and Miss McIntire and Mrs. Taylor were valuable aids in their entertainment.

MRS. SECRETARY BOUTWELL,

her daughter, Miss Brooks and Miss Elliot were also among those who received, and a cordial greeting was extended to the many visitors who filled the cheerful parlors of the Secretary of the Treasury.

MRS. SECRETARY DELANO

was at home to a multitude of visitors, and her plump figure, arrayed in a purple gros grain, with velvet trimmings, point lace collar and handsome stone cameo ornaments, moved about here and there in her endeavors to make everybody enjoy themselves. Her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Ames, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Delano, assisted her in this commendable work, and numbers of calls, which extended far beyond the fashionable limits, proved how well they succeeded. Mrs. John Delano never appeared to greater advantage than she did to-day, in a rich black silk, with quillings of black velvet lined with white satin, high corsage with point lace collar caught together by a spray of red roses with buds and foliage; diamonds sparkled in her ears, and a spray of roses adorned her hair. Mrs. Ames wore a black silk, over which an exquisite skirt of French muslin, with fluted ruffles and insertion, was gracefully draped.

MRS. GENERAL SHERMAN.

The stream of fashion swept onward to the attractive parlors of General Sherman. Mrs. Sherman being indisposed Miss Sherman presided, assisted by her sister, Miss Lizzie; Mrs. Lynch, of Syracuse; Mrs. T. W. Bartley and Miss Kaufman, of Ohio. A green ruffled silk, with elegant Valenciennes lace bertha, was becoming to Miss Sherman's blonde complexion and golden hair. A pearl-colored moire antique, with white point lace trimmings and handsome ornaments of coral and gold, completed the beautiful toilet which Mrs. Lynch gracefully wore. Mrs. Bartley was much admired in a crimson silk, with white lace trimmings, and jewels of diamonds. General Sherman had a pleasant smile for one, a joke to amuse another and a friendly word for all. One can scarcely recognize the stern warrior in the gentle-voiced, courteous man in plain citizen's dress, and it is difficult to realize that he is the great general whose mighty army marched triumphantly down to the sea.

MRS. SPEAKER BLAINE

received a number of visitors, and they were quite well entertained; but, as she expressed in a very emphatic manner to a representative of the Washington press her objections to having her receptions commented upon in the papers, we pass to-day's over without further notice.

MRS. FERNANDO WOOD

received in handsome style, and presented to her guests Mrs. B. C. Van Auken, of New York, who was a most valuable assistant in entertaining the hundreds of fashionable people, who chatted all sorts of pretty nothings and wandered about Mrs. Wood's magnificently furnished drawing room, which was adorned with a profusion of choice exotics, one collection attracting particular notice in an antique vase, which stood on a superb and very costly malachite table. Mrs. Wood's dress deserves mention because of its elegant simplicity. It was a soft, rich plum colored silk, with satin trimmings of a darker shade, a high corsage, with deep point lace collar; a black point lace shawl was caught on each shoulder with a gold clasp, and diamonds flashed from her neck and ears. The tall, Juno-like form of Mrs. Van Auken was robed in a heavy black gros grain, elaborately trimmed with black lace and velvet; a square corsage was filled in with white point lace, a white shawl of the same lace was draped around her shoulders, and her ornaments were necklace, pin and earrings of a unique design in pink, coral and gold.

THE MISSES SCHENCK.

The event of the day was a card reception from three to eight o'clock P. M., given by Minister Schenck's daughters. The spacious salons of the Minister's residence blazed with gas jets and diamond flashes. The sweet perfume of rare flowers filled the rooms, light laughter rang through the halls and mingled with the gay strains of dance music, which pealed out from the ballroom on the second floor, and were wafted down the broad staircase, along the hall and into the reception rooms, wooing those who were engaged in conversation to come up to the ballroom and participate in the fascinating bewilderments of the dance.

Many of the dresses were very elegant, and those who participated will retain a pleasant memory of this reception, even amid the constant whirl of Washington gayety.

THE NATION'S WARDS.

The grand prize distribution of watches, diamonds and fine jewelry, the proceeds of which are to benefit the orphans of Union soldiers and sailors, will come off on Wednesday evening next, February 1. The tickets have almost all been disposed of, thanks to the unremitting efforts of the committee having the matter in charge and by the assistance of the Seventh and Ninth regiments. The drawing will take place, as before stated, at the office of Mr. Davidson, treasurer of the committee, Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

CONGRESS.

An Unprofitable Day in Both Houses.

Senatorial Discussion of Mr. Trumbull's Civil Service Bill—The Senate Infringing on the Constitutional Powers of the House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1871.

THE SALT DUTY.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented the petition of the Boston salt importers for the admission of salt free of duty. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE SPRAGUE INVESTIGATION.

On motion of Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, the chairman of the select committee to consider Mr. Sprague's resolution for an investigation into the allegation of that Senator's complicity with blockade runners in the rebellion, said committee was authorized to send for persons and papers and take testimony.

REGENT OF THE SMITHSONIAN UNIVERSITY.

Mr. HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me., introduced a joint resolution appointing General William T. Sherman a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, vice General Delafield resigned. Passed.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported without amendment the joint resolution to confirm the sales of the Shawnee Indian Lands in Kansas, made with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Also, without amendment, the bill confirming the title of the State of Iowa to the land granted by the act of July 12, 1862.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to confirm the title to certain lands of the Fort Kearney Reservation in Iowa.

A motion to adjourn over Saturday prevailed—yeas 33, nays 20.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

At half-past one P. M. Mr. Trumbull's bill, looking to civil service reform, came up as unfinished business.

Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., appealed to Mr. Schurz, who was entitled to the floor, to allow the Steamship Subsidy bills, the special order for to-day, to be acted upon.

Mr. SCHURZ, (rep.) of Mo., replied that if he did not now proceed the chairman of the Judiciary Committee (Mr. Trumbull) would call up the Georgia Senatorial matter, which, as a question of privilege, was entitled to precedence over all other business. He had received an intimation to that effect; consequently the Steamship bills were effectually cut off from present consideration.

Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of La., inquired when the Steamship bills would again be in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT explained that under the rules the unfinished business took precedence over all special orders, except by a vote of the Senate to the contrary, and that the special orders, including the pensions to soldiers of 1812, would subsequently come up in the order of their dates.

Mr. SCHURZ then proceeded to review the necessities of the civil service and the remedies for existing abuses. He quoted from the investigations of the Retrenchment Committee into the New York Custom House affairs to show the rottenness of the system of political appointments there. The old apple woman on the corner, whose name appeared for several months on the pay rolls, as stated by Mr. Patterson in debate, had a cousin whose political influence was propitiated in this manner. He commented on the manner in which politicians had been provided for by the President to show the rottenness of the system of party patronage.

In concluding Mr. SCHURZ offered as a substitute the bill introduced by him at the last session for a radical reform in the civil service by a system of competitive examinations. He explained and advocated the proposition as one demanded by earnest thinking men, who had at heart the true interests of the country.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., opposed the bill as destitute of any practical value in eradicating the evils complained of, and regarded Mr. Schurz's substitute as an empty vision. He would say to that Senator that the millennium, when people would not hunt for office, would never come. The American people were the sovereigns in this country, and had the right to ask for and to hold any office. The tendency of these propositions was to build up a privileged class, a sort of office-holding aristocracy in the country, and they would not be permitted to remain upon the Statute Book even as experiments.

Without reaching a vote on the bill, the Senate, after a short executive session, adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1871.

IMPORTATION OF STOCK FROM CANADA.

Mr. CONGER, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill to provide for the admission, free of duty, of animals specially imported from the Dominion of Canada for breeding purposes. Referred.

EMBEZZLEMENT IN THE BALTIMORE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution to relieve John L. Thomas, Jr., Collector of Customs at Baltimore, and late the United States Designated Depositary there, from the responsibility for a sum of over $37,000 stolen or embezzled by two of his deputy collectors.

After the reading of the report and a brief discussion the joint resolution was recommitted.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House at two o'clock went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill.

After agreeing to some amendments the committee rose, and the bill was passed by the House.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, (rep.) of Conn., presented a petition of William Haven & Co., and other influential business men of New London, Conn., for a commission to audit and determine the Alabama claims.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE WITH ELECTIONS.

Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal., asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to inform the House whether the Governor of California has, since the 4th of July, 1868, asked for military aid for the purpose of keeping the peace at elections in that State, and to transmit copies of the correspondence.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y.—Let the resolution include New York and Delaware.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa.—And Pennsylvania.

Mr. BROOKS—And Georgia. We want the information as to all of them.

Mr. SARGENT—I am willing that the resolution be so modified.

Mr. ALLISON, (rep.) of Iowa—I object to the resolution being offered.

THE ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate joint resolution extending the time to construct a railroad from the St. Croix river or lake to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield.

Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., argued against the passage of the joint resolution.

THE INCOME TAX—A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Without disposing of the bill, Mr. HOOPER, (rep.) of Mass., chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, rising to a question of order and privilege, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Senate bill to repeal so much of the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," as continues the income tax after the 31st day of December, 1869, be returned to that body with the respectful suggestion on the part of the House that section 7 of article 1 of the constitution vests in the House of Representatives the sole power to originate such measure.

The article of the constitution was read, which requires that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives.

Mr. RANDALL suggested that that provision did not meet this case, as the Senate bill was not a bill to raise revenue, but to repeal a law to raise revenue.

The SPEAKER ruled that under parliamentary precedents the constitutional provision did apply to this case. In his judgment the resolution presented a clear case of privilege.

Mr. RANDALL submitted that there was no occasion for getting up this controversy as to the constitutional power of the respective bodies. The Committee of Ways and Means could proceed at once to report a similar bill to the House, and he hoped it would do it.

Mr. MYERS, (rep.) of Pa.—We all hope so.

SEVERAL MEMBERS—"No, not at all."

Mr. HOOPER demanded the previous question.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, suggested that debate should be allowed, and that the resolution should lie over till to-morrow. It was a question worthy of consideration.

Mr. HOOPER insisted on the previous question, and it was seconded.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay the resolution on the table. Rejected without a division.

The House refused to order the yeas and nays on the resolution and it was adopted without a division.

The House then, at twenty minutes past four o'clock P. M., took a recess till half-past seven; the evening session and the session to-morrow to be for debate only.

There was a very thin attendance of members at the evening session.

Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa., addressed the House at length on the subject of the St. Domingo acquisition.

BILLIARDS.

The Match Between Dion and Deery—Dion Defeated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27, 1871.

The billiard match to-night between Dion and Deery attracted a very large audience. The terms were French carom, with push and crotch shots barred, Dion to score 600 against Deery's 500, for $1,000 a side. To the surprise of everybody Deery won the game, scoring 500 points, out on the 78th inning, against Dion's 424. Tremendous excitement followed. Deery's largest run was 37 and Dion's 42.

ANOTHER "BEAST" IN SING SING PRISON.

Escape of a Notorious Burglar—How He Was Tracked in the Snow and Ultimately Captured.

Between five and six o'clock yesterday morning a night watchman at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, while patrolling his beat, espied in the otherwise unsullied snow human tracks leading to a small carpenter shop situated a short distance south of the railroad depot. Having hailed a neighbor, who chanced to be passing at the time, both men entered the building, and upon searching the premises discovered a convict partially concealed under a quantity of shavings. The man was attired in prison uniform, and evidently had not long been at large. Seeing that his captors were both armed, the convict quietly surrendered himself, and having been securely handcuffed, was subsequently conducted back to his old quarters at Sing Sing. A HERALD representative called at the prison later in the day and ascertained that the captured convict was a notorious burglar, named William Francis, who was sentenced last September to imprisonment for twenty years. From the best information that could be obtained it appears that Francis hoodwinked his keeper by placing an image in his cell, and was not missed for several hours after "locking up" time.

SUPPOSED ARSON IN WESTCHESTER.

Narrow Escape from Being Burned to Death.

At a late hour on Thursday evening fire was seen issuing from a small frame building occupied as a liquor saloon by a party named Wynne, at Morrisania, Westchester county, and while efforts were being made to save the property some one present thought it possible that the barkeeper was sleeping in an upper room. Although the house was then in flames, two of the firemen made their way to the apartment indicated and bore the young man (who was found totally insensible) from the burning house. Medical attendance was procured without delay, but up to yesterday afternoon the barkeeper's condition was regarded as extremely critical. The building was completely destroyed. Nothing is known of the origin of the fire, which occurred during the absence of Wynne, who was attending a ball in the neighborhood. It is thought that the premises were wilfully fired.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI ....No. 28

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—HUNTED DOWN; OR, THE TWO LIVES MARY OF LEIGH. Matinee.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LA PERICHOLE. Matinee at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Matinee at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE PANTOMIME OF SEE SAW. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c. Matinee at 2½.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—SPERACH AS GRETCHEN-MARGUERITE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA. Matinee at 1½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RICHELIEU. Matinee at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK. Matinee at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE POOR GENTLEMAN. Matinee—OURS.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—SOLON SHINGLE—LIVE INDIAN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street—GRAND CONCERT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C.—THE FIRE FIEND. Matinee at 2½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. CORRY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.—CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av.—GRAND CONCERT.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

WITH SUPPLEMENT

New York, Saturday, January 28, 1871.

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TWO YOUNG DESPERADOES of eighteen were captured on Thursday night while committing a burglary in a dry goods store on Canal street, and one of them attempted to shoot his captor. Would it not be well to make a raid on the Fagins who teach these young villains the business?

THE HAGGERTY INQUEST was continued yesterday, and the evidence taken was corroborative of the facts as previously published. Varley was admitted to bail in $5,000. There appears to be no doubt that Varley has got to the windward of the law, and fortified himself safely behind the plea of self-defence.

THE SECOND instalment of Fenian exiles arrived by the Russia yesterday, and were received by the Tammany committee and escorted to Sweeny's Hotel, where the first arrivals are now staying. The new comers are nine in number. The arrangements for the grand reception ceremonial, postponed at the request of O'Donovan Rossa, will now probably be made at an early day.

THE LEGISLATIVE CODE OF ARKANSAS has been greatly improved since the war. A contestant for a seat in the State Senate made a strong speech against all his political opponents in that body recently, and was upheld by the Lieutenant Governor, who, in fact, took active part in the tumultuous discussion that ensued. Most extraordinary epithets were tossed about, and yet there was no bowie knife or pistol business, and we have not yet heard of any preparations being made for the traditional duel with knives in a dark room.

THE GAS WORKS ACCIDENT IN BROOKLYN.—The singular disaster which occurred at the Brooklyn Gas Works yesterday is the third serious mishap at that establishment (not counting the murder which Owen Hand committed there some time ago), and such an aggregation of accidents is enough to make the people of the neighborhood uneasy. One man was killed by the falling of the huge iron columns supporting the tanks, yesterday, the entire works were nearly demolished, the loss financially being placed at $200,000, and the citizens in the vicinity, frightened at the near possibility of an explosion, took indiscriminately to flight.

Paris and France—The Republic of 1793 and the Republic of 1870-71.

We are expecting now from hour to hour the news of the fall of Paris, the most imposing and impressive of all the astounding events of this gigantic war, the decisive triumph to the arms of Germany and the crowning disaster to France. Incomprehensible as the facts appear, it is still true that Paris, enclosed first by a strong military wall, strengthened by outside entrenchments, lunettes and redoubts, and next by an exterior circle of the strongest modern fortifications, and with the city and its defences occupied by over three hundred thousand fighting men, has still been held for four months so tightly in the iron grasp of Germany as to fall in every sortie on every side to break the German line, while every outside movement for her relief from the French provincial armies of three hundred and fifty thousand men has met with disastrous defeats, until imperial Paris, the heart and soul of France, exhausted by famine and reduced to despair, is about to repeat the humiliations of Sedan, Strasbourg and Metz—

Fallen, fallen, fallen—
Fallen from her high estate.

Is this the proud, imperial Paris, or is this the mighty France whose resistless legions, under the "Little Corporal," went forth to the subjugation of Europe? No; it is not the Paris or France of the first empire and the first republic, but another Paris and a different France. Nor is the Germany of 1870-71 the Germany so frequently and remorselessly overrun and cut up and parcelled out among his family and his satellites by the first Napoleon. We see it now that France, in her military elements, spirit and capabilities, has been declining since the Continental peace of 1815, and that Germany, under the example of Prussia, has since that day been growing and developing as a military power, with "all the modern improvements," and particularly in that most important of all, the universal education of her children. We began to see this new German side of the picture in the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, though Louis Napoleon thought it was the needle-gun, and, later, that his Chassepot was more than a match for it. We had, however, no conception of the military decline of France until startled by the crushing defeat at Woerth of that magnificent French imperial army column of Marshal MacMahon.

What, then, are the causes of this military decadence of France? They are partly due to the advantages of the military system of Prussia and Germany as compared with that of the second French empire; but there are other causes affecting France to her foundations which may be traced to her great revolution of 1789. Down to that revolution the French peasantry and the masses of the French people were hardly, in fact, above the condition of Russian serfs. The lands, under the *remains of the old feudal system*, throughout the State were held by the State and its nobles and cultivated by the peasantry, practically as serfs. They were emancipated by the revolution of '89; and then, after the confiscations of the domains of the crown and the nobles, in the new distribution of the lands, began that subdivision or parcelment of great estates into small farms to which France is indebted for her present system of small farms owned by her peasantry. It was from the inspiration of this emancipation and lifting up of the French peasantry that the armies of the republic of 1793 were a match for all Europe. Then came in the great Napoleon with his imperial government, and in making secure the good work of the republic done for the peasantry, and in seizing their new military inspiration, and in transforming peasants, butchers and bakers into marshals and princes and potentates, he made the armies of France the masters of the Continent. Thus the passion for military glory, strengthened by the substantial fruits of the republic and the liberal bounties and personal ambition fostered by the empire, exalted France to the first place among the great Powers.

Thus the devotion of France to the memory of Napoleon the First opened the way to the restoration of the empire under Napoleon the Third. His legend, too—"The empire is peace"—was right; and, while he adhered to it it made him the arbiter of Europe. The peasantry on their little farms were satisfied with the empire and peace. It was glory enough for them. They did not want anything better. In the peaceful cultivation of their fields and gardens they had sure profits; in the Emperor a sure protector; and they saw no profit in war. But all this time the loose materials of the great cities, hampered by despotic restrictions upon the press and speech and public meetings, and having gained nothing from the republic but its ideas, and having nothing to gain from the empire and nothing to lose from a revolution, were on the watch for a revolt. And so it came at Paris with the catastrophe at Sedan. And here was the fatal blunder of Gambetta and Company. They thought, under the republic of 1870, to revive the resistless French military spirit of the republic of 1793. But the whole face of things had been changed, and they did not see it. The republic of 1793, in the emancipation and exaltation of the peasantry, gave them a priceless cause to fight for—the republic of 1870 promised them nothing which they cared to gain, but much which they dreaded to lose. So it is that under the last Napoleon France was not the fighting France of the first Napoleon, and so it is that under the present republic she has shown nothing of the fighting spirit of the first.

Now comes the question of her future government. If the Emperor of Germany, in casting about for a responsible French government, shall, through the imperial Chambers, broken up by Sedan, re-establish the empire, it will be apt to stick. But, whatever her government hereafter, the future *rôle* of France will be peace and its certain victories, and not the hazards of aggressive war. The London Conference awaits her representative. Within a few weeks, duly authenticated, he will be there. Then will come the readjustment of the Eastern or Black Sea question, and then, from the latest givings out, the business of the Conference will be accomplished. Should this, however, be the end of this Conference, there will doubtless soon be another called to settle the controversy between Italy and the Pope and to establish some general law for the maintenance of peace—a law, for example, requiring peremptorily the submission hereafter of all quarrels among any two or more of the Powers concerned to the tribunal of a general conference, inasmuch as the new German empire holds what is called the balance of power.

Meantime it is apparent that Germany, without the aid of a conference, will settle her future boundaries with her other accounts against France. She will settle them with France, and will meet France in the London Conference to discuss only the Eastern question, and perhaps the Roman question, should Italy bring it forward. In this separate settlement between Germany and France, so inviting is the occasion, and so tempting the opportunity to recall the empire through the French imperial Legislature, dispersed on the 4th of September, that it is among the immediate probabilities before us. Louis Napoleon may have had enough of the uncertainties of the French revolution makers, but still the imperial Regency, in the name of his son, may be established, and it may stand, too, with the return of the protecting imperial French armies from Germany. But may not Gambetta and Company, even with the loss of Paris, still keep up the fight? We think not. We dare say that Count Bismarck has made the surrender of Gambetta and Company equivalent to a condition of the surrender of Paris. Otherwise, with the speedy extinction of Gambetta and Company in the field, the only course left open to Germany will be the recall of the Bonapartes.

The Situation in France.

Owing to the activity of the HERALD'S special correspondents in Versailles, Bordeaux, Saarbrück, Montmédy, Berlin, Vienna and London we are enabled to give our readers a thorough account of the general situation of affairs in France to-day and to tell how the prospect is regarded in the capitals of Germany, Austria and England. Paris has not yet surrendered; the real import of Jules Favre's mission to Versailles has not yet been made public; Queen Augusta even knows nothing about the proceedings at the royal headquarters, and all we may anticipate in relation to the expected capitulation of Paris may be taken from the German Emperor himself when he says that he "expects the early surrender of Paris." Of course much speculation is indulged in on the subject, and that there is good ground for such speculation is evident. At the present stage of affairs, when Paris is suffering from starvation and the army within its walls is powerless to accomplish any advantageous results, it is natural enough to attribute to Favre's presence at Versailles the purpose of arranging the terms upon which Paris would yield. The expectation, no doubt, of such a movement on the part of the leaders within the capital gave this color to the reports which appeared in the London papers; but of the true nature of M. Favre's mission to the German camp we are still uninformed. The bombardment of the city continues, and we think this is pretty fair evidence that negotiations looking to the surrender of the city have not been discussed at Versailles, and that the situation at present is as undecided as it was some days back. From the HERALD'S specials in Vienna and Berlin we see that the capitulation story in those capitals, as in London, has had a marked effect, and opinions are freely canvassed and decisions arrived at, all based on the same slim foundation to which we have alluded. Paris may be on the eve of capitulation, but there is no ground, taking what we have learned regarding Favre's mission, to believe that he was sent to Versailles to offer the surrender of the city.

The tone of Gambetta, who was interviewed by a HERALD correspondent in Bordeaux on the 17th inst., and the substance of which interview we publish this morning, is still as defiant as ever. His voice is still for war; and even if Paris should surrender, he believes the war will be continued in the provinces. He declares that the war now waged against France was not brought on by the French people. It is the legacy transmitted from the empire to the republic. He goes over the old story of Napoleon's sins against the people, and that he is a strong advocate of the never-say-die principle both his acts and words advise. The republic has half a million of men without the troops in Paris, three hundred thousand more are ready, and if Gambetta truly represents the sentiments of the French people, which we doubt, the war will not close with the fall of Paris.

The German army in the north is again preparing to move, and before long we may expect to hear of a collision between the two forces of Faidherbe and Von Goeben. The surrender of Longwy liberated another considerable force of German troops which, in all probability, will be added to Von Goeben's army. With this addition we fear for the worst results to the French when next the two armies meet. In the east Bourbaki is doing the best he can to extricate himself from a dangerous situation. A special correspondent of the HERALD says that a large German force, commanded by Manteuffel, had got in his rear. With Von Werder in his front and Manteuffel on his flank Bourbaki is left two alternatives—that of surrender or escape into Switzerland. We have another despatch, however, which says that he manœuvered so as to free himself and save his army. The situation to-day, copious as are the despatches, foreshadows no sign of sudden collapse, though the position of the French armies within and without Paris show weakness in their organization and incompetency in the officers who command them.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION difficulty between the Dominion of Canada, the citizens of the United States and the British government is likely to be settled in an agreeable manner through the efforts of the Canadian commissioners, who are now in London. This we are assured of by a cable telegram from England. Should the anticipation prove to be correct the intelligence is good for the Dominion, good for Queen Victoria and just right and proper for the flag of the Union fishermen.

THE BILL TO LICENSE DRUG CLERKS was finally introduced in the Assembly yesterday. It proposes to abolish accidental death at the hands of incompetent and untaught boys in drug stores, and leave the killing, if any is to be done hereafter in that way, entirely to the educated physicians.

The London Conference and the Pope.

The London Conference, which has met and adjourned and done nothing, meet when it may, will be a useless affair unless it considers and tries to solve the question of the patrimony of St. Peter. It is true, the Conference is said to have resolved to confine itself to the consideration of the Eastern question only, and that the adjournment has taken place to allow France the opportunity of taking part. It is our opinion, however, and we gather it from the interest taken in this Papal difficulty by England, by Austria, and by Germany under her new form. As we said yesterday, Antonelli has been consulted by both Austria and Germany; and considering the desire which the government of King Victor Emmanuel has manifested to avoid giving unnecessary offence to the Holy Father, as well as the interest taken in the matter by Premier Gladstone, it is not unnatural to conclude that an attempt will be made to induce the Conference to undertake the solution of this troublesome question. Antonelli, it is quite clear, forgets not, neither forgives. Middle Italy, from the line of the Po to the Neapolitan frontier and from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic, has for ages constituted the States of the Church. Up until the French invasion of 1792 the States of the Church comprised not only all this territory, but a portion of the left bank of the Po besides. The Vienna treaties restored to the States of the Church their ancient limits, with the exception only that a small slice of territory on the left bank of the Po was given to the Duchy of Parma. This territory covered a surface of sixteen thousand square miles and numbered a population of three millions. In 1860 the States of the Church, in consequence of the Italian uprising and through the help of France, were reduced to about one-fourth of their original bulk. All that properly belonged to the ancient exarchate of Ravenna was wrenched from the Holy Father. Nothing on the Adriatic shores was left to him. Rome and the adjacent provinces of Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Velletri and Frosinone were spared. The territory was reduced to four thousand five hundred and fifty-six square miles. The population was reduced to seven hundred thousand. Now all is gone. Nothing remains. Antonelli's demand for the line of the Po and the Neapolitan frontier shows that the Papal authorities acquiesce neither in the violence of 1860 nor in the violence of 1870. The Pope proclaims himself despoiled. It is not possible that this territory can be again restored, for that would be to cut Italy again into three slices; and the King of Naples would not be without good reason for demanding the restoration of his kingdom. But indemnification is not impossible. The Pope, in fact, has a right to insist on indemnification. If the London Conference will not consider his claims another Conference may find it necessary to do so. On a question of so comparatively easy solution the world cannot afford to be kept in hot water.

"Hank Smith," Greeley, the Tammany Republicans and General Grant.

General Grant, just before our late November election, if we are not mistaken, directed Collector Murphy to weed out the Tammany republicans from the Custom House, and accordingly a good many were weeded out, but the weeding did no good in the election. The trouble was not in the Custom House so much as in the republican associations of the city, and there it still continues. For instance, at a meeting of the Republican General Committee of this city the other evening, Horace Greeley in the chair, a paper was submitted from a sub-committee of the State Central Committee, embracing twelve distinct charges against this Greeley city committee of corrupt affiliations in the spoils and plunder with Tammany Hall.

It is thus charged that in every one of the Assembly districts of the city democrats in the republican associations are enrolled as members; that certain republican managers are members of the Tammany Ring; that of the one hundred and fifty-nine members of the Republican General Committee in 1870 (Greeley's committee) not less than thirty held relations in the different city departments with Tammany Hall and received pay and emoluments from the democratic party; that Tammany republicans dismissed from the Custom House were provided for by Tammany Hall; that in our November election democratic tickets were issued from republicans, and so on to the end of the twelve charges. The Greeley General Committee, in answer to these charges, appointed a sub-committee to look into them, and there at present the matter rests.

Here, no doubt, we get at the explanation of the recent presentation to Police Commissioner Smith—a popular citizen and a clever man, familiarly known as "Hank Smith"—of a mass of silver plate, exceeding in value ten thousand dollars; and the present was made at a special dinner costing some five hundred dollars more. Smith is a republican—that is, as they say, a Tammany republican—and belongs to the Greeley Association. Now, a gift of ten thousand dollars' worth of silver plate to a Police Commissioner, while still in office, is a curious thing; and in this presentation the presence of a large proportion of Tammany Indians makes it a very curious thing. Without beating about the bush, the affair is open to the suspicion that Tammany manages Smith and that Smith manages the republican party of this city within his range to the satisfaction of Tammany.

In this view of the matter of what value to General Grant or the republican party is Greeley, who sits in the republican councils with such Tammany republicans as "Hank Smith?" Of course, it would be useless on the part of General Grant to attempt to prevent the purchase of republicans by Tammany. Tammany can buy them, does buy them and will continue to buy them. But General Grant can make a wholesome example of Greeley and his committee by giving this lukewarm supporter of the administration the cold shoulder. In this view we would call General Grant's special attention to this important subject in connection with the widespread demoralization of the republican party of this city.

JOHN B. PECK is still pecking at the Erie Railway managers with his little bill for dividends. There are no dividends yet, however, except such as the lawyers get out of the litigation.

Congress Yesterday—The Income Tax.

The House yesterday, under the lead of Mr. Hooper, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, executed a flank movement upon the Senate in the matter of the repeal of the income tax. The seventh section of the first article of the constitution provides that all bills to raise revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, and as this was a bill to reduce revenue it was sagely and logically held that it came within the meaning of the constitutional provision. Precedents were found in the past history of legislation for that position, and accordingly the Speaker ruled that the question was one of privilege; and the House thereupon adopted, without discussion, and without going through the process of a vote by yeas and nays, a resolution directing the return to the Senate of the bill passed by that body on Thursday repealing the income tax, with a respectful suggestion that it is within the province of the House of Representatives alone to originate such a measure. Having thus vindicated its privileges as the representative body of the nation, and in doing so given the *coup de grâce* probably to the measure for the repeal of the income tax, for this session at least, the House took a recess till evening, for the purpose of giving to some members an opportunity of delivering some prepared speeches for publication in the *Globe*, and for circulation in pamphlet form among their constituents. The session of the House to-day is to be devoted to the same important purpose.

The Senate wasted the most of yesterday's session in the useless discussion of an impracticable measure—the bill to protect members of Congress from importunity in the matter of appointments to office.

Why Make Two Bites of a Cherry?

Much trouble must result from the capitulation of Paris. The peace settlement may prove to be as troublesome as the war has been. Why should not the German Emperor make the restoration of the empire complete? It was the proud boast of the first Napoleon that he was the successor of Charlemagne. Why cannot King William, without boasting, make the restoration of the empire complete? It would be easy for him to annex France to Germany. It requires only a little effort to do the same for Italy and Portugal and Spain. It would be the best thing possible for the Latin races to accept German protection and to imbibe a little German strength. Such an arrangement would be helpful towards the settlement of the nationalities question. It would make Germany the great conservative Power of the Continent. It would also, and, as we think, without the aid of any conference, bring to a satisfactory conclusion the whole Papal difficulty. Kaiser William and the Pope, friends already, might get on as well as did their illustrious predecessors. If France persists in her refractory course Bismarck may be left no choice.

The Long Island Farmers' Movement.

The convention of farmers and agricultural owners held at Jamaica, Queens county, on Thursday last, was sufficiently important in numbers, wealth and enthusiasm to guarantee that the excellent movement now on foot to secure better market accommodation for producers and fresher supplies of garden stuff for consumers will be vigorously pushed. Such men as O'Donnell, Vanderveer, Hendrickson, Cooper and Marsh, who set forth the grievances of the people in their addresses, are not easily turned aside from any just purpose that they may undertake to pursue. The first named of these gentlemen owns and edits an influential and well-conducted weekly paper, and the others represent various commanding local interests, all of which are injuriously affected by the needless delays, drawbacks and expenses resulting to the farmers bringing their material to our city, from the ridiculous inadequacy of our market places.

On our side of the East river the entire population of New York, with the exception, possibly, of a few *agioteurs* and small speculators, sympathizes with a movement that looks so decidedly to their benefit, and we have no doubt that when the convention reassembles on the 6th of February its resolutions will be strengthened by many assurances of hearty approval from this city. In fact, there is but one view of the case, and that condemns the present scandalous system, or, rather, lack of all system, by which this metropolis is kept far behind almost every other great city in the civilized world with regard to the convenience and cleanliness of the structures and squares where the food of its vast population is sold.

Protection to Emigrants.

The question of incorporating a society for the protection of emigrants, and with a view of breaking up the Castle Garden establishment, has been brought before the Congressional Committee on Commerce. It is said a bill will be reported favorably during this session. There is, no doubt, a great deal of improper treatment of the emigrants, corruption, jobs with railroad companies and other things to complain of under the Castle Garden management, though this institution is better than no protection at all to the vast numbers of ignorant and friendless emigrants that arrive at this port. As it is, the poor emigrants often fall into the clutches of our land pirates, but if there were no organization to protect them they would be in a very unfortunate situation. But there is room for great improvement upon the Castle Garden establishment, and we hope Congress may do something for the better protection of emigrants. However, let there be no job in this matter. Let us know who the proposed incorporators are and what supervision the United States authorities are to have over the company and its acts. Would it not be well to have the whole matter put under the control of a special bureau of the Custom House? The responsibility would rest then with the general government. Considering that the emigrants are a sort of wards of the federal government, and not of any local authority, this appears the proper way to provide for their protection.

CONGRESSMAN R. R. BUTLER has been acquitted of the charge of forgery, there not being a particle of evidence against him, according to the Judge's idea. This much slandered Representative has been charged with nearly all the crimes in the calendar and found guilty of none. We may therefore consider him an exemplary Congressman and hope he will not do so any more.

A Herald Interview With Gambetta—"His Voice is Still for War."

From a HERALD special correspondent at Bordeaux we give our readers this morning a very interesting account, by the Atlantic cable, of his interview the other day with Gambetta, the warlike chief of the French War Office, on the war and the present deplorable situation of France. The appearance, bearing and peculiar personalities of this remarkable man, and his views and purposes in regard to the war, are so clearly outlined in this despatch as to satisfy the reader's curiosity with regard to Gambetta. We see that he is an enthusiast, if not a fanatic, and we fancy that on the stump he is a regular ripsnorter, like one of our backwoods thunderbolts—half horse, half alligator, propelled by a steam engine. What chance the plodding Von Moltke has against such a man Gambetta himself can, perhaps, best explain.

He says that the fall of Paris will be a matter of no consequence to him; that the war must go on till the Prussians are expelled; that his colleagues in the "National Defence" are all of this mind; that the demands of Prussia are too humiliating to be thought of; that the Parisians, before surrendering, should make of Paris a second Moscow; that France is still full of fight and fighting men; that she has half a million now armed outside of Paris, of which a quarter of a million are now ready to join the army; that he has not touched yet the levy of 1871 nor drawn upon the married men; that France, with the loss of Paris, can still muster two millions of fighting men, and that the French people, against the German people, fighting for their national existence, will fight it out, and will not submit to the spoliation of their territory; that every day is a day gained to France, and that she is not so much exhausted as Germany. In short, the views of Gambetta on the prospects of this war are as hopeful as were those of Jeff Davis in his flight from Richmond by the light of the burning city. But what is impossible to Gambetta, the aeronaut, who can fly from a beleaguered city in a balloon, and who, borne on the wings of the wind, can be in Bordeaux to-day and on the Belgian border to-morrow?

It is evident, however, that Gambetta all the time has his doubts of the success of France against Germany, for he complains of the abandonment of France by England, though France is her only ally on the Continent. He says, from the present outlook, that within ten years Russia will be in Constantinople and in British India, and that Prussia will be in Holland, Belgium, Trieste—that, in short, she will be spreading herself over the whole Continent and over the whole world. What, then, are the real opinions of Gambetta on this war in France? They may be readily explained. He is an adventurer. He has a good thing of it in his present position as practical dictator of France. With peace, however, his occupation will be gone; and so, while he sees the end is near, he goes for continued war. He takes good care, meantime, to keep out of the way of the Prussians; and with the fall of Paris it is probable that even this terrible fire-eater will pocket his losses and his savings and give up the ship.

SENATOR GENET proposes to amend the law of divorce by increasing the chances of obtaining one in this State.

MR. DUTCHER'S HOLY ALLIANCE AFTER HONEST TOM MURPHY.—Thirty-five clergymen of New York and Brooklyn—Methodists, Baptists, Dutch Reformed, Puritans and Presbyterians, but chiefly Methodists—have petitioned General Grant to appoint Silas B. Dutcher Collector of this port. They believe that "he is a very proper man for the position, whose appointment will add strength to your Excellency's administration and be very acceptable to the public generally, and to the republican party particularly." What does this mean—this holy alliance against honest Tom Murphy? "Is the king dead," or has Murphy made up his mind to retire, or what is the meaning of this movement of the Methodists and their Protestant allies? Have they discovered that Murphy is a Catholic, and that, in failing to catch the Irish Catholic vote, the experiment of his appointment is a failure? We fear so, and if so you may depend upon it Murphy is in danger, because these Protestant clergymen will be apt to put General Grant to a square test upon this matter, and he may have to surrender. What then? Another general Know Nothing movement, perhaps? What says Mr. Brooks?

DOUBLE EXECUTION IN MISSOURI.—Yesterday, at Potosi, Mo., Jolly and Armstrong, the murderers of the Lepine family, paid the penalty of their frightful crime on the scaffold. The details of the murder, which we give in another part of the paper, show it to be one of the most horrible on record—a family butchered in a manner the most revolting. The execution was public. Women and children were present to witness the terrible sight of two beings launched into eternity. The prisoners made no public confession of their guilt; to the priests they may have done so; but the evidence against them was so conclusive that not a doubt remains but that their punishment was most justly merited.

Personal Intelligence.

Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, is among the arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Governor J. E. English, of Connecticut, is sojourning at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel Felix Nemegyei, American Consul at Tobasco, Mexico, has arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General John H. Freil, of Baltimore, is quartered at the St. Denis Hotel.

The Right Rev. J. J. Williams, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Boston, is staying at the Everett House.

Mr. Henry Blow, United States Minister to Brazil, is among the latest arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. J. F. Asper and Mr. Jasper Packard, members of the Congressional Committee, have arrived from Washington, and are temporarily at the Grand Central Hotel.

General George Stark, of Boston, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General Doubleday, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Major W. J. Nevins, of the United States Army, is at the St. Denis Hotel on a brief visit.

Professor J. Milton Mackie, from Massachusetts, well known in literary circles, is at the Everett House.

Mr. S. O. Kellogg, member of Congress from Connecticut, has apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Captain R. B. Peck, of the United States Marine Corps, is stationed at the Metropolitan Hotel.

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REVOLT IN PARIS.

Herald Special Report from the French Capital.

Bloody Outbreak of the Red Republican Mob.

Mazas Broken Open and Political Prisoners Released.

Gustave Floureus at the Head of the Rioters.

NATIONAL GUARDS JOIN IN THE MOVEMENT

An Attack Made on the Hotel de Ville.

Severe Fight and Defeat of the Assailants.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED

LONDON, Jan. 27, 1870.

I have received the following important despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent in Paris, dated on the 23d inst. Your correspondent writes:—

AN OUTBREAK BY THE MOB.

The evening of yesterday, 128 days since the commencement of the siege, witnessed for the first time since the investment a scene which all have been dreading more or less every day during the dreary four months.

There has been blood shed in the streets of Paris; not from the shells of the besiegers, but by the acts of those reckless adventurers, who all along sought the siege and the miseries and misfortunes of the country for the advance of their own interests.

ATTACK UPON A PRISON.

On Saturday night a crowd of citizens of Belleville and other quarters, who had been threatening mischief since the failure of the sortie of the 19th, gathered in numbers around the prison of Mazas, where Flourens, Millieres and other political prisoners are incarcerated, and after various riotous demonstrations, gathering courage in the absence of opposition, made a regular attack upon the prison and beat down the gates with bludgeons, stones and iron bars.

FLOURENS AND OTHERS RELEASED.

The jailer and turnkeys fled for their lives, leaving the jail free to the rioters, who opened the cells, releasing the inmates until they found Flourens, Millieres and their companions, who were borne forth in triumph amidst cries of *"A bas Favre!" "A bas Trochu!"* After parading the streets the ruffianly crowd stopped.

A DESCENT.

Flourens made a descent upon the Mairie of the Twentieth arrondissement, comprising the turbulent quarters of Belleville, St. Fargeau, Père la Chaise and Charonne, intending to establish the headquarters of a revolutionary movement, which, it was hoped, would extend over the whole city.

BEGINNING OF THE FIGHT.

However, as the parade failed to draw any large number of followers into active co-operation, and finding those willing to plunge into revolution were badly armed and almost destitute of ammunition, the rioters abandoned the Mairie, after seizing 2,000 rations of bread, to be ready for distribution among the starving population of Belleville.

AN OATH.

Before dispersing Flourens called upon all present to make an oath to meet on Sunday at noon, in front of the Hotel de Ville, and there demand possession of the government in the name of the people.

The rioters took the oath with great vehemence and excitement, and then, broke up in groups, returned to their miserable homes or wandered about the dark city like birds of ill omen till daylight.

BEFORE THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

At noon yesterday, in accordance with their pledge, about two hundred of the most repulsive and villanous-looking ruffians in the city, including a large number of soldiers and the 101st war battalion of the National Guard, marched in a body to the place in front of the Hotel de Ville, uttering revolutionary cries and calling upon the citizens to arm.

Never during the present troubles has a crowd been seen bringing so vividly to mind the horrors of the old French revolution. After gazing on the hideous faces and hearing the hoarse, uncouth voices, it required but a little stretch of the imagination to picture the background, with the reeking knives, the blood stained guillotine and the female furies of those terrible days.

RESISTANCE.

They occupied the place over an hour without any opposition, singing, shouting and yelling. In the meantime a small guard of Mobiles and Bretons were drawn up in front of the Hotel de Ville, who stood their ground, avoiding any collision with the mob by all the means in their power.

HOSTILITIES BEGUN.

After one o'clock the Adjutant in command, advancing in front of the men on account of a somewhat more threatening demonstration by the crowd, was fired upon and fell, severely wounded in the head and arm.

THE CROWD FIRED UPON.

Immediately on seeing their officer fall the Mobiles fired on the crowd, creating a terrible panic. Unfortunately, a number of persons who had gathered as lookers on, encouraged by the length of time which had elapsed without violence, were drawn up in front of the Hotel de Ville, received the shots of the Mobiles.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

As the crowd fled shrieking, apparently fifty of their number were left on the ground. Afterwards it was ascertained that five were killed, including one woman and two children, and eighteen wounded more or less severely, besides several slighter hurts.

SHOOTING THE MOBILES FROM THE WINDOWS.

At the same moment that the Mobiles fired a number of muskets were discharged from the windows of the houses on the east side of the place occupied by the rioters. Three or four Mobiles fell from the fire, which was unfortunately badly directed. The old casemates above the statue of Henri Quatre were completely riddled with bullets.

FLIGHT OF THE RIOTERS.

After several rounds were fired the Mobiles withdrew from the building, and a large force of National Guards came at double quick time along the Rue Rivoli, with General Vinoy at their head. As they approached the Hotel de Ville the rioters left the houses and fled before them, the guards, singularly, allowing them to escape without shooting or arresting them.

CONTINUATION OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Strength of the French in the Recent Sortie.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1871.

The bombardment of *Paris* continues.

THE FRENCH STRENGTH IN THE RECENT SORTIE.

An official statement from the government at Paris shows the French strength in the sortie of the 19th to have been 160,000 men.

BONAPARTIST INTRIGUES.

GREAT ACTIVITY OF THE BONAPARTISTS.

Chiselhurst, Wilhelmshohe and Versailles in Constant Communication.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1871.

M.M. Pietri and Vandal and General Fleury have arrived at Wilhelmshohe.

ACTIVITY OF BONAPARTISTS.

The *Indépendance Belge*, of Brussels, says:—

Never before has there been such activity among the Bonapartists as at the present moment. There is a constant journeying of couriers between Chiselhurst, Wilhelmshöhe and Versailles, and the centre of the intrigues is at Brussels. The *Indépendance* loudly warns France against the danger with which she is menaced by these manoeuvres.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Austrian Diplomacy at the "Green Table."

LONDON, Jan. 27, 1871.

I have despatches from Vienna, dated on the 25th inst., which indicate that the subject of the London Conference and its probable scope of action are still regarded with considerable anxiety by the Austrian government. The correspondent says:—Premier Von Beust appears anxious to steer clear of complications, present or in the future, on the Eastern question.

An official denial is given to-day to the newspaper version of the instructions transmitted to the Austrian Plenipotentiaries at the London Conference, relative to a guarantee by the Powers of the free navigation of the Danube.

THEODORE THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREE.

After a most triumphant tour through the Eastern and Western States, during which a complete revolution in art was effected, the unrivalled orchestra of Theodore Thomas and Miss Anna Mehlig, the queen of pianists, returned to the scene of their earliest successes last night and gave a concert at Steinway Hall, of which the following is a programme:—

Part I.—Overture, Tannhauser, Wagner; adagio, Prometheus, Beethoven, with harp, violoncello, clarionet, flute and bassoon obligato; scherzo, op. 19, new, Goldmark; concerto No. 1, E flat, Liszt, Miss Anna Mehlig and orchestra. Part II.—Introduction, third act Medea, Cherubini; prelude and fugue, G minor, organ, piano by Liszt, Bach, Miss Anna Mehlig; quartette, No. 8, A, op. 18, Beethoven, theme and variations, string orchestra; Polonaise Brillante, op. 72, Weber, instrumentation by Liszt, Miss Anna Mehlig and orchestra; Cavalry March, Schubert, instrumentation by Liszt.

The orchestra has even added to its former high reputation by giving to each work a degree of artistic spirit and expression which, we safely assert, cannot be found in any other orchestra in America. The Wagner work is the best that ever that eccentric genius wrote, and has already become as familiar to American ears as their own national anthem. It was rendered by the orchestra with a power, unanimity of feeling and perfection in every respect that gave it new beauties in the minds of those who had heard it a score of times. The Beethoven works—two of the lightest gems of the immortal composer—showed the excellence of the orchestra in solo parts, and each of the *obligato* instruments were superb in their line. Goldmark's *scherzo* is fresh and sparkling and treated in a free, masterly manner. We hear too little of Cherubini in this city, and such a work as the introduction to the third act of "Medea" is a relief from the modern school of Liszt, Wagner and their class, which has exerted such a baleful influence on music. The feature of the concert, however, was the piano playing of Miss Mehlig, whose benefit was the occasion of the concert. The Liszt concerto, a herculean task for any pianist, was given with a power and *élan* which one would scarcely imagine the slender fingers of a woman were capable of. It is probably one of the most enjoyable of Liszt's works, and its construction is on a colossal scale. Both pianist and orchestra interpreted it faithfully, and even through the long, taxing trill which occurs in the middle of it, the fair *débutante* betrayed no signs of weakness. She achieved even a greater success in the Bach fugue, and here her wonderful *technique* and emotional touch were exhibited to the best advantage. Weber's Polonaise was again a triumph for Miss Mehlig, and it has never been rendered with such thorough artistic spirit in this city before. Such an orchestra and such a pianist should not be neglected by the public of this city and compelled to seek other audiences during the season who are more liberal of their patronage. Mr. Thomas has no superior as a conductor, and the Philharmonic Society, of which he was formerly a member, would be considerably benefited had they his guiding baton at their concerts. For years he has steadily adhered to the standard of true art, and has introduced more new musical works to the American public than any other American among us. The second and last concert takes place to-night, and the programme is even more interesting than that of which we have spoken.

CAPITULATION.

Herald Special Reports from Versailles, Berlin and Vienna.

No Confirmation of the Reported Offer to Surrender.

JULES FAVRE GONE BACK TO PARIS.

The Emperor William Believes Capitulation Imminent.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN BERLIN

Nothing Officially Known by the Empress Augusta.

SYMPATHY FOR FRANCE IN VIENNA.

M. Guizot Appealing to Gladstone for English Intervention.

No Collusion Between Bismarck, Napoleon and Eugenie.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1871.

Thus far I have received no further news on the subject, nor have the London papers received any confirmation of the London *Times* telegram relative to the proposed capitulation of Paris.

FAVRE GONE BACK TO PARIS.

Your correspondent at Versailles informs me, under date of January 25, that Jules Favre returned to Paris on that morning.

Letter from the Emperor—Capitulation Imminent—Nothing Officially Known—Unconditional Surrender Demanded—A Denial—M. Guizot Appealing to Gladstone.

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1871.

It is said the Emperor of Germany has written a letter to his wife, in which he says the capitulation of Paris is imminent, and that he expects speedily to return to Berlin.

NOTHING OFFICIAL KNOWN.

On inquiry at the German Legation here at noon to-day it was ascertained that no information of the capitulation of Paris had been received there; and at the British Foreign Office, up to a late hour last night, the reports that M. Favre had made propositions for capitulation remained unconfirmed.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER DEMANDED.

The following statement has been obtained from an unofficial source, but is believed to be entirely trustworthy:—

The Germans will insist upon the unconditional surrender of Paris, with all its forts and defences.

A DENIAL.

The report in the London *Times*, that there is collusion between Count Von Bismarck and the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugénie is unfounded.

A PREPOSTEROUS ACCOUNT.

The special correspondent of the London *Telegraph* sends from Versailles a circumstantial but very preposterous account of the points under discussion between Count Bismarck and M. Favre.

M. GUIZOT APPEALING TO GLADSTONE.

A letter from M. Guizot to Mr. Gladstone is published to-day, in which the former argues at length the question of the proper conditions for peace between France and Prussia. He urges England to at least protest in favor of peace, and expresses the belief that such action on her part would not be in vain.

BERLIN EXCITED.

News of the Proposed Capitulation—Joy and Excitement of the People—Nothing Known by the Empress—Officials' Opinions—Preparing for Prisoners.

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1871.

I have received the following telegram from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent in Berlin dated yesterday (January 25). The writer says:—

EXCITEMENT IN BERLIN.

The report of the arrival of Jules Favre at Versailles to treat for the surrender of Paris created great excitement in Berlin, although up to the present writing the report has not been officially confirmed. Nevertheless as soon as the news of the supposed intended capitulation was noised abroad the streets were speedily filled with crowds which manifested their joy in various ways.

NOTHING KNOWN BY THE EMPRESS.

A great number of persons repaired at once to the palace, in hopes of seeing the Empress Augusta and hearing from her lips the glad intelligence, so promising of a speedy return of peace. They were disappointed in their expectations, as no telegram had reached her Majesty of the impending event.

OFFICIAL OPINIONS.

At all the public offices there was an almost entire suspension of business in the anxiety to gather news. There is a general belief in well informed circles that the rumor of negotiations looking towards the capitulation of Paris is true. In fact the presence of Jules Favre at Versailles is undoubted; but some persons believe he may have gone there in the hope of obtaining a military pass to attend the London Conference on the Eastern question.

PREPARING FOR PRISONERS.

The fact is officially known here (Berlin) that there are only five days full rations left in Paris from to-day (January 25). At the Prussian War Office great preparations are making for the conveyance and reception of a large number of prisoners to different locations which have been designated.

THE FEELING IN VIENNA.

Intense Feeling in Vienna—Sympathy for France.

LONDON, Jan. 27, 1871.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Vienna sends me the following despatch, dated January 25. He says:—

FEELING IN VIENNA.

Intelligence of the intended capitulation of Paris was received here to-day. Although the news was anticipated, and, consequently, created no surprise, the feeling is intense in all circles. There is a general expression of sympathy for France, although people rejoice at the probable conclusion of the war.

GAMBETTA.

Interview of a Herald Correspondent with the French Minister.

The Republic not Responsible for the War.

No Cessation of the Struggle if Paris Surrenders.

The Subjugation of France Mathematically Impossible.

M. Gambetta Certain of Final Triumph.

Germany More Exhausted Than France.

England Handing the Control of the World to Russia and Prussia.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 27, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Bordeaux, dated January 17. He says:—

GAMBETTA'S GREETING AND APPEARANCE.

To-day I had a personal interview with M. Gambetta in this city. When I entered his office he was finishing some business with his secretary, and after he had signed the papers which lay before him he welcomed and asked me to be seated. To give some idea of the man I would state that Gambetta is a well bred, gentlemanly Frenchman, with a handsome face and dark complexion. He is about forty years of age, and is a good specimen of the pure Latin race.

THE INTERVIEW.

After some few preliminary remarks as to the character of the war, Gambetta said:—

GAMBETTA—It should never be forgotten that this is not a continuation of the war waged against the empire. That war, according to the King of Prussia, was against the Emperor Napoleon and the acts of his dynasty; this war is waged against the French people. We are willing to pay every reasonable indemnity for the crimes of the empire and to give security, which all reasonable men will think sufficient, that we shall not arm against Germany. In the present state of affairs the conditions of the Germans renders it impossible for us to treat. Apart from this the French people never made war; it was always their rulers.

THE WAR TO CONTINUE AFTER PARIS FALLS.

Gambetta spoke with the earnestness characteristic of the man. I asked him if the war would be continued after Paris fell.

GAMBETTA (with great earnestness)—The fall of Paris will have no effect whatever in stopping the war if the Prussian conditions of peace are still maintained. I don't speak, he continued, in my own name alone, or even in that of the government delegation here. I repeat the firm determination of every one of my colleagues in and out of Paris, that the war must continue, no matter what the consequences may be. If Paris falls to-morrow she will have done her duty nobly towards France. I cannot, however, bring myself to believe that she will ever capitulate. I believe that the Parisians themselves will burn her, like a second Moscow, before they allow the enemy to take possession.

FRENCH RESOURCES STILL GREAT.

CORRESPONDENT—But supposing she does capitulate; what then?

GAMBETTA—In that case we must fight in the provinces. We have now, without counting the Army of Paris, half a million of men in the field and a quarter of a million more ready to join them. Besides, we have not yet touched the levy of 1871 nor enrolled the married men. The former will give us 300,000 recruits and the latter 2,000,000 of able bodied men. We have arms pouring in from all quarters, and money does not fail us. The French nation, including all shades of political opinion, is with us. It will simple be a question of our nation against the German, our people against theirs.

"I do not believe the German people are willing to carry on a war of this kind for the sake of acquiring two French provinces. We can and must carry it on, for it will be dishonoring France to yield. It will be dishonorable to give up. We are fighting for an existence as a nation, they for an increase of territory. Germany is even more exhausted than France. Look at the losses of Bavaria alone. Look at the number of widows and orphans in Germany. In our own land our married men are not yet armed; theirs have been killed by thousands."

HOPES OF FINAL SUCCESS.

"I hold it mathematically impossible," continued M. Gambetta, striking the desk, "if we display patience, energy and self-sacrifice and continue the war, that we can fail in the end to drive the invader from France. Every twenty-four hours gained is in our favor and brings us nearer the desired end. Every hour increases the difficulties of the Germans."

SUICIDAL POLICY OF ENGLAND.

In regard to England M. Gambetta spoke with some bitterness. He said she had made a fatal mistake in allowing fear and selfishness to withhold her interference. In allowing France to be dismembered and destroyed England would lose her only ally on the Continent. She would virtually turn the balance of power over to Prussia, whose close secret alliance with Russia is unquestionable. No one with common sense can doubt that ten years hence will see Russia in Constantinople and Prussia in Holland, Belgium and Trieste. The whole control of the whole world will virtually be delivered to those Powers. The Czar looks further eastward towards the English possessions in India. "I believe myself," said M. Gambetta, "that the people of England see their error, and will hold the Ministry responsible when the English Parliament meets."

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing were the most interesting points in the conversation. Soon after I took my leave. Gambetta, whose energy is untiring, left for the front a few hours later.

ENGLAND.

Condition of the Bank.

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1871.

The amount of bullion in the vaults of the Bank of England has decreased since last week £107,000.

AFFAIRS IN THE NORTH.

Herald Special Report from Saarbruck.

Details of the Surrender of Longwy.

Arrival of French Prisoners from St. Quentin.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD COLLISION.

Provisions from Germany for the Parisians.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 27, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Saarbrück, dated January 25. He writes:—

THE SURRENDER OF LONGWY.

At a quarter past three o'clock this morning, after a siege of nine days' duration, the French fortress of Longwy, situated on the Belgian frontier, capitulated to the besieging forces. Three thousand prisoners and 200 guns fell into the hands of the Germans, who entered the place at noon to-day.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS AT SAARBRUCK.

Several trains containing French prisoners taken at St. Quentin halted at this station (Saarbrück) to-day and yesterday on their way to the interior. Some were wounded; all looked haggard in the extreme, and many were suffering from hunger. Youths under twenty and men over forty were in the convoy. Their shocking condition excited a feeling of sympathy in the hearts of the German people who were on the platform when the train arrived. Wounded Prussians and Bavarians from Mans have also arrived here.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

A despatch from the HERALD correspondent at Montmedy, dated the 25th, reports that an accidental collision took place the day previous between the trains carrying German recruits for the Guards and those carrying French prisoners to Germany. The collision took place in a tunnel. Many of the prisoners were killed and a large number injured.

PROVISIONS FOR PARIS.

From the German line long convoys of provisions are passing on their way to Versailles. They are supposed to be intended to succor the people of Paris after the capitulation.

GENERAL MATTERS.

A fine of 10,000,000f. has been imposed upon the city of Nancy for the destruction of the bridge at Toul by the Francs-tireurs.

A heavy snow storm prevails here.

The Siege of Cambrai to Be Resumed—Von Goeben Retreating Towards the Somme—A Strong Force Near Brienne—German Losses at St. Quentin.

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1871.

The *Echo* says that the Germans have resumed their preparations for the siege of Cambrai.

VON GOEBEN RETREATING TOWARDS THE SOMME.

A despatch from Lille says the Prussians are retreating in the direction of the Somme, and have abandoned the siege of Cambrai and other fortresses in the eastern portion of the department of the North. On Monday their headquarters were at Crevecoeur.

A STRONG FORCE NEAR BRIENNE.

A despatch from Havre says the Prussians are in strong force between Brienne and Orenville.

GERMAN LOSSES AT ST. QUENTIN.

An official despatch from Versailles states the loss of the First German Army in the battle of St. Quentin at 94 officers and 3,000 men.

TERMS OF THE CAPITULATION OF LONGWY.

The Germans marched into Longwy at ten o'clock yesterday morning. The French garrison has been sent to Thionville and Metz. By the terms of the capitulation the National Garde are not prisoners.

BELGIAN SOLDIERS SHOT BY FRANCS-TIREURS.

Two Belgian carabineers have been shot by Francs-tireurs. In consequence of the outrage the local authorities arrest all Francs-tireurs found on Belgian territory.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

M. GAMBETTA RETURNED TO BORDEAUX.

Reoccupation of Alencon by the French.

ANGERS THREATENED BY THE GERMANS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1871.

M. Gambetta arrived at Bordeaux to-day from Lille.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

The Prussians have destroyed the railroad bridge over the Cher, near Tours.

The French have reoccupied Alençon.

The Germans threaten Angers.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The steamship Lafayette has arrived in the Garonne for the purpose of landing her cargo of American arms at Bordeaux.

Cherbourg harbor is crowded with captured German ships.

THE DOMINION AND THE UNION.

Official Report on the Canadian Fisheries Question.

Both Sides Slightly Wrong, but Canada Without "Pretensions."

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1871.

The committee of investigation, Anglo-American, which was commissioned some time since to report on the Canadian fisheries question as between the Dominion government and the United States, will publish its report at an early day.

It is expected that the paper will be voluminous and exhaustive on the subject of the fisheries border line difficulties, and that it will embrace also many other points which require a calm international treatment.

As the committee is composed of men who are already eminent in the political, legal and military circles, it is hoped here that the publication will lead to beneficial results.

I have been informed that the conclusions which the Commissioners have arrived at are, generally, somewhat unfavorable to the Americans; but, nevertheless, take the ground that "the Canadian pretensions on the question of headlands are unfounded."

OPERATIONS IN THE EAST.

Herald Special Report from Berlin.

Manteuffel's Army in Bourbaki's Rear.

GARIBALDI SURROUNDED NEAR DIJON.

Fighting on the Swiss Frontier.

Nancy Fined for the Destruction of the Toul Bridge.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 27, 1871.

The Berlin correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD sends me the following intelligence under date of January 25:—

MANTEUFFEL IN BOURBAKI'S REAR.

The German army commanded by General Manteuffel is crossing the river Doubs, in the rear of Bourbaki, who has been driven into a dangerous position. Bourbaki is either certain to capitulate or he will be compelled to escape with his army into Switzerland.

NO INTERRUPTION.

The destruction of the bridge at Toul does not interrupt the transportation of munitions of war to the German armies.

Garibaldi Surrounded—Bourbaki's Rear Protected—French Pickets on the Swiss Frontier—Fighting at Grayroche—Prussians Falling Back—Help from Italy—Severe on Nancy.

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1871.

The London *Telegraph* has a despatch announcing that Garibaldi and his forces are surrounded by the Prussians near Dijon.

GERMANS HURRYING EASTWARD—BOURBAKI'S REAR PROTECTED.

A despatch from Bordeaux dated to-day (January 26) states that considerable German forces are hurrying to the Eastern departments since the recent engagements near Belfort. General Bourbaki has, however, manoeuvred so as to effectually protect the French rear against the advancing enemy.

FRENCH PICKETS ON THE SWISS FRONTIER.

A despatch from Berne says that since the 23d inst. French pickets have been posted along the frontier, preventing egress from France into Switzerland and imprisoning strangers.

FIGHTING AT GRAYROCHE AND VILLARS.

There are many Franc-tireurs near the Swiss boundary, and their pickets are in the vicinity of the town of Villars. The German patrols extend to Abbevilliers. The Germans have stormed Grayroche and repulsed the French in an attack upon Villars.

PRUSSIANS FALLING BACK.

The Prussians have evacuated Dôle and cut the railway between Mouchard and Besançon.

A despatch from Bordeaux, dated to-day, reports that the Prussians have entirely withdrawn from the neighborhood of Dijon.

HELP FROM ITALY.

General Garibaldi writes to Frappoli saying:—"Forget the past; think only of the future. Organize as many Italian volunteers as possible and send them to me."

SEVERE ON NANCY.

A fine of 10,000,000 francs has been imposed upon the citizens of Nancy and the surrounding district on account of the destruction of the railroad bridge near Toul by the Franc-tireurs. In the event of its non-payment the military authorities will adopt the most stringent measures of punishment and confiscation.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

JANUARY 28.

1870—Steamship City of Boston left Halifax for Liverpool, and was never again seen.
1865—$300,000 worth of property destroyed by fire in Chicago.
1862—Jem Mace defeated Tom King in the fight for the Championship in England.
1859—William H. Prescott, the historian, died.
1856—Commander Charles Morris, United States Navy, died.
1854—An explosion in a cartridge factory, at Ravenswood, L. I., killed twenty persons......Steamboat Georgia burned at New Orleans—forty lives lost.
1853—Howlett and Saul executed for the murder of Charles Baxter in this city......Destructive fire at Cardenas, Cuba.
1814—Gas introduced into London.
1725—Peter the Great, Czar of Russia, died.
1596—Sir Francis Drake died.
1547—King Henry VIII. of England died.
814—Charlemagne died.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Balls and Parties.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Gentlemen, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes, and warm Overshoes, cheap, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

All Skin Diseases are Cured by Giles' Sunflower Cream, salt rheum, barber's itch, tetter, &c. For sale by all druggists. Price 25c.; by mail, 30c. Depot 159 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

A. A.—Royal Havana Supplementary. Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., at 516 Canal, 134 Chatham.

Apothecary Kitchen's Sore Throat Was cured by using Smith's Patent Troches. DITMAN & CO., Astor House Pharmacy.

A.—Sudden Changes of Weather are Productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, &c. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found than in the timely use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." They possess real merit, and I have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, having received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Chapped Hands and Lips Are Cured in One application by GILES' SUNFLOWER CREAM. For sale by all druggists. Depot 159 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street. Price 25c.; by mail, 30c.

Diamonds Bought and Sold, and Money loaned on them, by GEORGE C. ALLEN, 512 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.—$500 Reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 60 cents. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Excursion to Sylvan Park.

Parties desiring to examine this Property will meet at depot of New York and New Haven Railroad, this Saturday, Jan. 28, at 11:30 A. M.; return at 4:30 P. M.

Frostbites, Chilblains, Felons, Old Sores and Piles, are cured by GILES' SUNFLOWER CREAM. For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents; by mail 30 cents. Depot, 159 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street, New York.

Giles' Sunflower Cream Renders the Skin soft and white, and is absolutely harmless. Price 25c.; by mail, 30c. Depot 159 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street; and for sale by all druggists.

Mailed Free for 25 Cents.—Dr. Kahn's Lectures on Nervous Debility, Marriage, its obligations and impediments, and Diseases arising therefrom, with cases from actual practice. Address secretary Dr. Kahn's Museum, 745 Broadway, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Zoeleian Cures Consumption and Skin Diseases after other remedies have failed; [illegible]

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THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.

Strong Testimony for the Proponents.

More About the Search for the Will—Taylor's Feeling Toward His Granddaughter—A Legal Spat—Irrelevant Testimony Introduced—A Decision by the Surrogate.

As this most important and highly interesting case approaches an end the excitement among the large number of persons directly and indirectly concerned increases. Surrogate Hutchings' court was completely crowded from ten o'clock, when the case was called, until the adjournment. The evidence given in favor of the will presented for probate was important, but an immense mass of testimony of an utterly irrelevant character was offered, thus consuming the time of the court unnecessarily. His Honor had to interfere several times during the day to prevent the counsel for the contestants putting in unnecessary matter. A great portion of the cross-examination of witnesses was merely corroborative and was without importance in the case. It will probably take three days more to conclude the evidence for the proponents, when the Surrogate will give his decision.

TESTIMONY OF MR. BENJAMIN FIELDS.

Mr. Benjamin Fields was the first witness called to the stand. He testified that he resided in Albany and knew the deceased, Mr. Taylor, for a period of sixteen years, and had frequent business transactions with him; had business with him last summer; I think it was on the last day of June, in his office; Mr. Robert Murray, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Wetherell were in the office; Mr. Taylor requested me to retire into the adjoining room for a few minutes, as he had some private business with them; they were probably from ten to forty minutes together; subsequently Mr. Taylor entered into a long conversation with me regarding his acquaintance with Mr. Wetherell, in which he spoke of him in terms of great friendship.

To Mr. Clinton—The reason the 1st of June was put in the will was because the gentlemen named were in Mr. Taylor's office on that day.

MR. WELLS' TESTIMONY.

Mr. Henry S. Wells, a contractor, residing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was then called. He testified that he knew Mr. Taylor intimately, and was with him when he died; very frequently saw him write, and am familiar with his handwriting. [The alleged will was then handed the witness.] I have seen this will before, in the Surrogate's office; I have no doubt that the signature is genuine. Witness then described at length the part he and others had in searching Mr. Taylor's office for a will. The examination of the safe was not very minute, and the papers were, at my suggestion, put in a tin box and sent to the Trust Company; at our first examination of Mr. Taylor's desk we found very important papers, notes on hand and bills; only the drawers of the desk which were thought to contain—

ALL THE DRAWERS WERE CAREFULLY EXAMINED.

On the second examination the desks in the outside office, including that of George Duryee, were searched, but not carefully; I suggested that we should examine the bookcase; I pulled out a couple of boxes of envelopes from the bookcase, but the others not seeming to think it necessary, I put them back again.

To Mr. Stoughton—Taylor was in the habit of putting important papers in the left hand of drawer of his desk.

To Mr. Andrews—Mr. Taylor was intimate with Mr. Wetherell and expressed a desire to take care of him; Mr. Jackson was president of some political association, and as such Taylor and he met frequently; my visits to Taylor's office were frequent in the months of June and July; I met Robert Murray and General Spinola there a number of times; I also met Mr. Ben Field there on several occasions; we had meetings there every few days on business connected with the Georgia and Brunswick Railroad; after Kate's marriage I had a conversation with Mr. Taylor at his office.

A LEGAL SPAT.

Mr. Clinton objected to the witness stating that conversation, on the ground that he was compelled to rest his case without being able to offer letters showing Mrs. Taylor's fraudulent representations to her husband concerning Kate. He quoted 1 Kiernan and other precedents in support of his position, and submitted that the whole case had been narrowed down to the question of forgery or no forgery.

Mr. Stoughton said that if Mr. Clinton was correct three-fourths of the maudlin testimony introduced in the case to show the feeling of Taylor toward Kate would have to be stricken out. He denied that Mrs. Taylor ever misrepresented Kate, and he stigmatized as unprofessional conduct on the part of Mr. Clinton the statement that any letters were extant showing fraud on the part of Mrs. Taylor. Counsel argued at considerable length on the precedent cases offered, and submitted that either the previous testimony showing the disposition of Taylor toward his daughter be stricken out or that the testimony the witness was prepared to give should be admitted.

Mr. Clinton replied in support of his objection to the admission of evidence showing

THE DISPOSITION OF THE TESTATOR,

though given in articulo mortis.

His Honor the Surrogate ruled that, as no evidence has been offered to show the intention of Mr. Taylor to leave his property to Mrs. Howland, it would not be necessary to question the witness on the point objected to.

The examination of the witness was then resumed by Mr. Andrews—I am familiar with Mr. Taylor's handwriting; this (pointing to the signature to the will) is Mr. Taylor's writing; the handwriting in the body of the will is not that of George Duryee.

Sherman B. Gallup, clerk of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was then called and examined by Mr. Andrews for the purpose of proving that Mr. Ben. Field was at the hotel on the 29th of June, and that he left on the 1st of July, which he did.

Mr. Clinton objected, on the ground of irrelevancy.

Mr. Mills was then cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—Mr. Taylor was not director of any railroad with me but in that of the Georgia road. Counsel questioned witness at great length with reference to Mr. Taylor's transactions with George Duryea.

THE SURROGATE INTERFERES.

His Honor said that he would rule out all that evidence. It had nothing to do with the case whatever.

Cross-examination continued—I think that George Duryea writes a pretty regular hand; have seen him write large and small; I should think I would know his handwriting; I never saw Mr. Taylor write fast; he invariably wrote with deliberation; the signature to the will is Mr. Taylor's; it was, I think, written slowly; he always wrote his signature slowly. Witness was shown a number of signatures of Mr. Taylor, which he identified. Of one of these he remarked that it was written with more haste than was usual with the deceased.

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD MOTT.

Mr. Richard Mott, a lawyer of this city, was then called and examined by Mr. Andrews—I knew Mr. Taylor for twenty years and was his counsel for five years [illegible]; I am familiar with his handwriting. (The alleged will was here shown.) I have no doubt that the signature to this will is that of James B. Taylor; I do not see any word in the will other than the signature written by Mr. Taylor; Taylor did not always write his signature in the same way.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN L. PIPER.

Mr. John L. Piper, examiner in the United States Treasury Department, called—Was clerk in the [illegible] when Mr. Taylor resided there; I was quite intimate with him then and afterwards until the time of his death; was in the habit of going to his office and to his house; was intimate with his family; the last conversation I had with Mr. Taylor was in June, 1870, in his office; on that occasion I had a conversation with him about his will after he had it.

Mr. Clinton objected. Mr. Stoughton said he proposed to show that a conversation took place between the witness and Mr. Taylor in July. The question was, was that conversation relevant and admissible? Counsel argued that it was.

THE TESTIMONY ADMITTED.

Surrogate Hutchings said, in deciding on the question, that the same question had been raised before him, and after a careful examination of the authorities quoted by counsel on either side, he had decided to admit the evidence offered. His Honor gave his reasons for so deciding, with his usual clear and lucid manner, in determining points of law submitted to him for his decision. There was quite a buzz of excitement in the Court at the conclusion of the Surrogate's remarks.

AN IMPORTANT CONVERSATION.

The examination was then continued—We had been in conversation for some time when I advised him to give up business, as he had money enough; he said, "Did I not tell you that I have made my will? I did, and have Kate $5,000 per annum?" I asked if he gave Kate enough; he said, "Well, yes; if the young man was good for anything it was enough, and if he was not the money would be sufficient to spend;" if the young man would go into business, he said, he would help him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—The conversation took place in July, a few days before Mr. Taylor went to Canada; it was about the second week in July; I saw Mr. Taylor once or twice after this conversation; I think he said in the conversation about the will that he had made some presents; he did not say how much he intended to help the young man (Mr. Howland) if he showed a disposition to go into business; he did not give me any more particulars about the will; he alluded to his granddaughter as Katie; I think he said something about her whereabouts at that time; after Mr. Taylor's decease I had a conversation with Mrs. Taylor, during which she remarked that she had no doubt that the will would be found; she thought that probably Mr. Jones might know something about it; Mr. Jones was then absent; I expressed surprise that it had not been found, but said that I thought it would be. The counsel examined the witness at great length, but to little purpose.

The court then adjourned to this morning, at ten o'clock.

MADAME JUMEL.

Her Early History as Related by an Octogenarian of Providence, R. I.

[From the Albany Argus, Jan. 27.]

The *Argus* recently reported the arguments before his Honor Justice Bockes at Saratoga Springs, in the contest over Madame Jumel's estate, of the motions for a commission to examine Rhode Island witnesses and for a change of venue. The Justice decided to send the Saratoga county ejectment suits for trial before a New York city justice and jury, and granted the plaintiff's motion for a commission. The examination of the witnesses accordingly commenced at Providence, R. I., on the 12th inst., the plaintiff being represented by Levi S. Chatfield and Gideon J. Tucker, Esquires, and the defendant by Charles O'Conor and James C. Carter, Esquires, of New York, and Charles Hart, of Providence. The testimony as relating to the pedigree and early life of one of the most remarkable women of her day is peculiarly interesting, and shows that, though she died worth millions, the surroundings and experiences of her early life were not of the most refined character. It will be remembered that the plaintiff, George W. Bowen, claims to be the only son of Madame Jumel and her heir-at-law, and this whether he turns out to be legitimate or illegitimate, since, under our statute of 1855, illegitimate children inherit from the mother, in default of any legitimate children. The defendant, Nelson Chase, claims under conveyances made to him by nephews and nieces of Madame Jumel, who claimed to be her heirs, and sold their interest to him soon after her death. The enormous value of the estate and the interesting questions arising in the controversy make the matter one of more than usual public interest. The following testimony was taken at Providence on the 12th inst., and several succeeding days.—

Before Commissioners Daniels and Green.—Daniel Hull sworn:—Resides and was born in Providence; is eighty-two years of age; has lived in Providence all his life, except five or six winters spent at the South; I knew Reuben Ballou, of Providence, in his life time; he lived in Charles street; was a butcher; I knew his widow; I lived a few houses from her, with George Wheeden, a baker, in my childhood; my father set up Mr. Wheeden in business; my father died when I was about three or four years old, and Mr. Wheeden was my guardian; when I was a boy, living at his house I used to be sent every morning with a hand-basket with biscuits to Mr. Newell's and Mrs. Ballou's; I knew Phebe Bowen; she lived on the old Warren road, seven or eight miles from Providence; I know she certainly had one child; there were two girls lived with her; one named Betsey, the other Molly or Polly; when I first knew Betsey she was thirteen or fourteen years old; don't know which girl was the oldest; they both used to come bare-footed into Providence with Phebe; they had a small handcart, and used to bring in herbs and greens to sell; always used to stop at the house; came two or three times a week; the girls thought a good deal of me; I was a very small boy; afterwards saw Betsey Bowen at Mrs. Ballou's; saw her there when she had a child there; don't know how old the child was; she called me into her bedroom and wanted to show me her good fat boy, as she called it; afterwards she gave me some coppers to buy candy; saw her there a good many times afterwards; could not tell the number of days; saw her there till she got ready to go to New York; the morning I saw the baby there I went there to carry bread, those biscuits; it was a small gambrel roofed house, and stands there yet; Betsey was in the south part, in a bedroom, in bed; she said it was her baby, and asked me how I liked the looks of it; I should judge at that time it was about three or four days old; I should judge she was from fifteen to eighteen years old; never knew that the Ballous were relatives of Betsey Bowen; Betsey stayed in Providence after I saw the baby; it could not have been a year; it might have been five or six months she stayed; I always saw her there at Mrs. Ballou's after the birth of the child; they had a monkey there, and I used to go up to see and play with it, so I used to see her pretty often; always saw the baby there; saw her carrying it round in her arms after she got well and nursing it out of a kind of bottle; it was warm weather when she went away from Providence; she and one Lavinia Ballou left together in the New York packet, Captain Curry; Lavinia was a married woman, married to a man named Jones, Gassaway Jones' son; he was a brass founder and had lived in Providence; I should say that Betsey Bowen went to New York from four to eight months after the baby was born; I first saw the baby in cold weather; after Betsey went to New York, the baby remained at Mrs. Ballou's; he was there, I guess, till he was about nine years old; then went to Southfield on a farm; saw him in Providence now and then; he used to make his home at Mrs. Ballou's when he came in on visits; then he came back to Providence and lived at Mr. Wheedon's, where I lived; he was a good stout boy then; he lived there with me; I have known him ever since; he is now here present; Geo. W. Bowen, the plaintiff, is the person; he always went by the name of George W. Bowen; never heard Mrs. Ballou say whose child he was; never used to see Mrs. Ballou much when the child was there; Mrs. Ballou had one daughter Lavina, and a son, William; both now dead; Lavina died in New York; Reuben Ballou's widow died many years ago; I saw Betsey Bowen after she went to New York; saw her at Mr. Mason's house in Providence; she brought on the body of a man who had died in New York; brought it in a coffin and was buried in Swansea, R. I.; don't know the man's name; may be this was more than ten years after she first went to New York; I knew her then to be the same person I saw at Mrs. Ballou's; I saw her again in Providence; one evening I was coming down the street and heard there was a woman going to lecture in Benefit street; I went to Benefit street; there was a tavern there; it is there now; a woman came out on the piazza and spoke about her going to France and being admitted to the Court of France; she talked a little while; the boys made such a hooting at her, hallooing and hissing that I couldn't hear half she said; it was the woman we used to call Betsey Bowen; the one I had seen with the baby; she said her name was Jumel; I had before that heard Betsey was married to a Frenchman in New York that had considerable property; heard her mother, Phebe Bowen, say so; she gave the name of Jumel; Betsey had not been to France yet when Phebe made this remark; [illegible]

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

The Truth, the Whole Truth, and Nothing but the Truth.

I wonder, said Mrs. Blank, a woman with six children and no opinions, what would happen if everybody should stop talking for a month—if all the clubs and the societies and the missionary meetings, and the churches and everything else that exists only to talk, should "shut up" and let everybody be oppressed, or be heathens, or go to just as warm a place as their choice dictated? In the first place, answered the philosopher, there would be

NO NEWSPAPERS,

and then all things would come to naught; for everybody knows that the solid globe rests upon the newspapers, now that the turtle theory is exploded. In the next place, there would be such quantities of explosive materials stored up in each of the non-talking individuals that the world would soon come to an end in a general blow up. Speech is a conservative force, an escape valve for the hurtful gases that generate in the human soul. Thus talked down, Mrs. Blank went, as usual, to the suffrage meeting, and, overcoming her distaste to talk, listened reverently to political economy, theology, the claims of the Bible and the rights of women.

Mrs. Brink, in a well written article, showed that the

BIBLE GOES IN FOR THE OPPRESSED WOMAN

and against the oppressing man. Women are recognized all through the Bible as man's equal. In spite of the highly ungallant language of that conservative old bachelor, St. Paul, Mrs. Brink thought that even the New and Old Testaments teach that woman has no more right to hide her talents than man.

Mr. Poole thought that the Bible had nothing to do with the woman question. He wondered where our government would have been if Jefferson, Hancock and others had been guided by the Bible. They planted themselves on the inalienable rights of man, and upon this ground must

THE CAUSE OF WOMAN

be placed. He thought the Bible and the pulpits were a stumbling block.

Mrs. Sommary talked of Ann Lee, the Shakers and the Virgin Mary, in a heterogeneous way.

Dr. Martin expressed his contempt of all of these personages, and thought that anything could be proven from the Bible. The pious horse bit off his master's hand, quoting the text "all flesh is grass," in apology, so all kinds of abuses were proven from the sacred book. The Bible expresses the spirit of a past age. Truth is the truth, not because it is in the Bible, but because it is true.

Dr. Hallock thought that if the Bible were read fairly it would be found to be in favor of woman's equality with man. He thought that talking about women's rights was like trying to prove by conventions and societies that

TWO AND TWO ARE FOUR.

He considered it self-evident that a woman had a right to do as she pleased. Men have defrauded women, and their duty is to make recompense, and it is none of their business what women do with their rights when they get them.

An old gentleman who runs several societies gave some good advice about getting mixed up in theology and dogmatic questions. He had noticed in the course of a long and eventful career that

THE THEOLOGICAL ROCK

is an excellent one to split upon. A lady proposed that Miss Middy Morgan, of the *Times*, be invited to attend the meetings.

Mr. Poole thought that Middy thought more of stock and such than of women's rights.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN MEMPHIS, TENN.—Sullivan, one of the alleged accomplices in the mysterious murder of Ada Jones, in an all-night house in Memphis, some weeks ago, has made a full confession, fastening the crime upon Roberts, her lover. He states that Roberts said that he went to the dram shop, above which the murder was committed, for the purpose of ridding himself of the unfortunate woman. When Roberts and Sullivan went with the woman into the room in which she was shot and killed Roberts, with a pistol in his right hand, placed his arm about her neck as she sat in a chair, and her back was pressed against his bosom. He fired the pistol. The woman was instantly killed. She was sitting in the chair when Roberts thus drew her toward him.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, THURSDAY, Jan. 27—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was unsettled and less active. Flour was better and firmer for most varieties. The cotton market was quiet and a shade lower.

MONEY FIVE TO SIX PER CENT.

Money on call was easier, and the brokers found no difficulty in supplying their wants at six per cent. In some instances where the collaterals were the better classes of stocks and the borrowers in good standing loans were made as low as five per cent. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that the rates on government bonds were also easy at five to six per cent. Prime commercial paper, running sixty days to four months, is in request at 7 a 7½ per cent discount.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE FIRM.

The demand for bills of exchange was light, considering the proximity of steamer day, but the bankers were unyielding in their rates, which closed firm as follows:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108½ a 109¼; bankers', 109¼ a 109½; do. short sight, 110⅛ a 110¾; Antwerp, 5.18¾ a 5.15; Switzerland, 5.15 a 5.12½; Hamburg, 35¾ a 36¼; Amsterdam, 40⅝ a 41; Frankfort, 40⅞ a 41; Bremen, 78⅜ a 78¾; Prussian thalers, 71⅜ a 71⅝.

GOLD DULL AND STRONG—110⅝ A 110¾.

The gold market was strong at a fractional advance in the average quotation as compared with yesterday, but the speculative feeling is yet lacking. Despite the news from France. The results of peace in Europe are so problematical that there is no disposition in the Gold Room to operate either way. On the one hand there is a general antipathy to selling gold "short" at present prices, and on the other there is no faith in the permanence of any rise, which might ensue from an active money market in London. The fluctuations of the day are shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	110⅝	2 P. M.	110¾
11 A. M.	110⅝	3 P. M.	110⅝
11:20 A. M.	110⅝	4 P. M.	110¾
12 M.	110⅝	5 P. M.	110¾
1 P. M.	110⅝	5:30 P. M.	110⅝ a 110¾

In the gold loan market the rates for carrying ranged from four to six per cent. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$17,320,000
Gold balances	1,12[illegible]
Currency balances	1,251,313

GOVERNMENTS BUOYANT.

The government list was buoyant on the more decided tone of ease in the money market and prices improved throughout. The ten-forties were again a conspicuous feature and attracted considerable attention. The apprehension that peace in Europe will allow refunding the debt under the law of last summer is turning the investment demand toward the later issue of five-twenties, the ten-forties and the "long" bonds of 1881. At the close the market was strong, with the following quotations:—United States currency sixes, 110¾ a 111¼; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 112⅛ a 112½; do. do., coupon, 112⅜ a 112⅝; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 109⅛ a 109⅜; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 109⅝ a 109⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 109⅛ a 109⅜; do. do., 1865, do. do., 109⅛ a 109⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 108⅛ a 108⅜; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 108⅛ a 108⅜; do. do., 1867, do. do., 108⅜ a 108⅝; do. do., 1868, do. do., 108⅜ a 108⅝; do. ten-forties, registered, 109 a 109¼; do. do., coupon, 108 a 109¼.

THE STOCK MARKET STEADY.

The stock market was generally steady, and for some of the list strong and higher. Rock Island, Lake Shore and the St. Paul shares were the firmest in the railway list, and advanced to the highest prices made for them since the inauguration of the "January rise." Quicksilver, United States Express and Boston Water Power also showed a sharp improvement. In other shares there was less animation and a hesitating tone, as if the clique supporters were realizing or manipulating the market to induce a new short interest. It should be remembered that, whatever the eventual purpose and general plan of these speculative combinations, whether for a "bull" or a "bear" campaign, they invariably "milk the street" with intermediate "turns" which double and treble their profits. The committal of the cliques to a "bull" campaign for the rest of the spring and summer does not prevent them from indulging in these interludes in the general movement, the result of which is in most cases to fortify them by keeping alive that "short" interest which they find so valuable an aid to them in making a market for their stocks. The highest and lowest prices of the day were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	95⅛	94¾
New York Central scrip	91⅞	90
Reading	95⅞	95¼
Lake Shore	93⅛	92⅜
Wabash	52⅛	51⅝
Northwestern	75¾	75⅜
Northwestern preferred	85⅞	85¼
Rock Island	105⅞	107⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	54½	53⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	75	74½
Ohio and Mississippi	33¾	33⅜
Western Union Telegraph	47¼	46⅝
Pacific Mail	42	41½

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STRONG.

In the Southern list the Tennessees and North and South Carolinas were strong and the other bonds steady. The following were the final street prices of the leading issues:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 64⅝ a 65; do., new, 64½ a 64⅝; Virginia, ex coupon, 65 a 65; do., new, 61⅜ a 62; Georgia sixes, 81½ a 82; do., sevens, 88 a 90; North Carolina, ex coupon, 45 a 46½; do., new, 23 a 24; do., special tax, 18½ a 19; Missouri sixes, 89⅞ a 90; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 89 a 89½; Louisiana sixes, 67 a 68; levee sixes, 72 a 74; do. do. eights, 80 a 84; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 97½ a 98; do. railroad eights, 94 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 75 a 80; do. new, January and July, 59½ a 60; do. do., April and October, 60½ a 61; Arkansas sixes, 55½ a 65; do. sevens, 55 a 60.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Rumors on the street last evening say that at the approaching election for directors of the Union Pacific Railroad J. Edgar Thompson, President, and Thomas A. Scott, Vice President, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; George M. Pullman and Andrew Carnegie will enter the board, the Presidency of which and the road will then be given to Mr. Scott.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Jan. 27—10:15 A. M.

$5000 US 6's, '81, r	112⅜	100 shs Mariposa pref	9¾
1000 US 5's, '81, c	112⅝	100 Boston Water P b c	22⅝
2000 do	112⅝	100 do	22⅜
5000 US 5-20, c, '62	109⅝	10 Adams Ex Co	65½
1000 US 5-20, c, '65	108⅝	10 Am Mer Un Ex	42½
1000 US 5-20, c, '67	108⅝	5 do	42¾
100 do small	108⅝	700 U States Express	45
2000 Tenn 6's, new	64½	100 do	46
1000 do s30	64⅝	100 do	45⅜
4000 S C 6's, Jan&July	59½	400 do	46
5000 S C 6's, Apl&Oct	61	300 N Y C & H R RR	95⅞
2000 Missouri 6's	90	500 do b c s30	95⅞
2000 N Y 7's, b l, reg	105⅜	100 do	95
7000 Georgia 7's, gold	92¼	100 N Y C & H R scrip	91¼
2000 N Y Cen 7's, '76	98	200 Erie RR	21½
4000 Erie 4th mtg	85⅝	100 Reading RR	95⅝
1000 Cen Pac gld bds	91	400 L S & M S RR	92¾
5000 U Pac RR 1st m	79⅝	200 do	92⅞
10000 do	79¾	1000 do b c	92½
1000 U Pac L Grant b	70	1100 do	92⅞
5000 Union Pac I'l's inc	57	700 do	92⅝
1000 do	56⅞	100 do b10	92¾
1000 Hud Riv 2d m 7 pct	103⅛	5 Panama RR	68
2000 do bet call	103	50 do	68⅛
2000 Chi & NW con	88⅝	100 Union Pac RR	21⅞
5000 T & W Int, St L d	84	100 do	22
1000 Tol & Wab 2d m	83¼	200 do b c	22
1000 Clev & Pitts 4th	72⅜	100 Chic & R I RR	105⅞
1000 St L & I M 1st m	88	1100 do b c	105⅝
2000 Cedar F & Min 1st	81	200 Mil & St P RR b30	54
5 shs Corn Exch Bk	128	100 Tol, W & W RR	52¾
10 Bank of Commerce	118	100 P, Ft W & C RR gtd	94
5 do	117½	100 do	93⅞
10 Cent Nat Bk	103	1225 Ohio & Miss RR	33⅝
10 Fourth Nat Bank	107¼	600 do	33½
50 Del & Hudson C Co	118½	100 do b30	33⅝
10 Cum Coal & Iron	25	400 do b c	33⅝
50 West Un Tel	46⅞	200 do	33
75 Pac M SS Co	41⅝	40 Morris & Essex RR	88⅞
200 do	41¾	5 N Y & N H RR	148
100 do b c	41⅞	100 Alb & Sus RR	97
10 Quick M Co	10	200 Mil & St P pref b c	74⅝
200 do	11	300 Del, L & W RR	104¾
300 do	10⅞	100 H & St Jo RR pf	97

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$3000 US 6's, '81, c	112⅜	$10000 US 5-20, c, '67 s3	108⅜
15000 do s3	112⅝	100000 do b3	108⅜
20000 do s20	112½	15000 do	108¾
10000 do	112⅝	20000 do s3	108⅝
12000 U S 5-20, c, '62	109⅛	15000 do s20	108⅝
10000 U S 5-20, r, '64	109⅛	5000 US 5-20, r, '65 s3	108⅝
5000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	108⅝	10000 US 5's, 10-40, r	109
20000 do	109⅛	3000 do	108⅞
10000 do	109⅜	1000 US 5's, 10-40, c s20	109
700 US 5-20, r, '67	108⅜	1000 US 6's, currency	110⅞
5000 US 5-20, c, '67 s3	108⅜		

One o'Clock P. M.

$10000 Tenn 6's, new	64⅝	3000 shs N Y C & H R c	95⅞
2000 do	64½	100 Reading RR	95⅞
500 Georgia 7's	91⅞	100 Con RR	93¼
5000 do	92	200 H & St Jo RR b30	85½
2000 do	91⅜	100 H & St Jo RR pref	96
5000 Missouri 6's	89⅞	200 Un Pac RR	22
11000 Mo 6's, H & St Jo iss	89	50 Alt & Ter H RR	31
5000 Alabama 8's	97⅝	300 Cleve & Pitts RR	105
15000 Un Pac R, 1 g bs	79	10 Panama RR	67¾
2000 Un Pac Id's, inc	69	10 do b15	68
2000 Col C & I C, 1st m	83⅛	100 Tol, Wab & W b3	53

2000 Mich So 2d m s3	90	200 Del, Lack & W RR bc	104¾
5000 Alb & Ter H 2d m pf c	85	40 Morris & E RR	89
200 shs West U Tel	46⅞	100 Ohio & Miss RR b3	33⅜
800 do b3	47	500 do b c	33⅝
500 do b c	47	15 Pitts, Ft W & Chi gt	94
200 do	47⅛	100 Chic & Alton RR	115½
200 do	47¼	200 do b3	116
100 Qu'ksilver Min Co	10⅜	500 Chic & R I RR b3	105¾
100 do	10½	200 do	105
400 do	10¾	100 do s	105¼
100 Mariposa pfd	11¼	500 do	105⅞
600 Mil & St P pfd b3	74⅝	700 do b c	105⅝
100 do	74½	100 do s3	105⅝
200 Chic & N W pref	85⅝	500 L S & Mich S RR b3	92½
10 do	84	500 do	92⅞
100 do bet call	85⅝	100 do c	92¾
100 N Y C & H R	95⅝	3100 do b c	93
100 do bet c	95¾	500 do b3	93⅛
100 do b10	95¾	2700 do	93
5000 N Y C & H R s	90¾	800 do b3	93
5000 do	90⅞		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Union Tel.	46⅞ a 47⅛	Northwestern pf.	85⅝ a 85⅞
Pacific Mail	41½ a 41¾	Rock Island	105⅞ a 106⅛
N Y Cen con	94⅞ a 95	St Paul	54 a 54⅛
N Y Cen scrip	91¼ a 91⅜	St Paul pf.	74⅞ a 75
Erie	21 a 22	Wabash	51⅞ a 52
Reading	95⅝ a 95⅞	Ohio & Miss	33⅝ a 33¾
Lake Shore	93 a 93⅛	Han & St Jo	81 a 85
Northwestern	75⅜ a 75½	Han & St Jo pf.	95 a 96

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts, 25 packages. The market was quiet, but steady, with light sales, at $6 75 a $7 25 for pots and $8 75 a $9 25 for pearls.

COTTON opened steady, with a good demand from exporters, and numerous large lines were disposed of at full prices. Subsequently, however, the market changed for the worse, ruling steady, with more sellers than buyers at quotations. Spinners were inactive and bought sparingly. Speculators withdrew from the market in anticipation of lower prices. The sales were 3,155 bales for export, 957 bales for home consumption and 75 bales on speculation—total 4,187 bales, including 200 bales to arrive. The offerings at the close were liberal, but sellers resisted the tendency of the market, and but few submitted to concessions. We reassert yesterday's quotations, which are somewhat nominal:—

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¼	13⅜	13½	13½
Good ordinary	14⅜	14½	14⅝	14⅝
Low middling	15⅜	15½	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	15⅞	16	16⅛	16⅛
Good middling	16⅜	16½	16⅝	16¾

—Futures for future deliveries was active, but at yielding prices, the market closing with a continued downward tendency. The sales were 8,000 bales, as follows:—January, [illegible]; February, [illegible]; March, [illegible]; April, [illegible]; May, [illegible]; free on board at Savannah, [illegible]; free on board at Charleston, [illegible]; free on board at Mobile, [illegible]. After report, 3,300 bales, as follows:—[illegible]. The receipts this year up to the present time show an increase over the receipts of last year to same date of 463,952 bales. The receipts of this week thus far at all ports, being about 25,000 bales in excess of same week last year. At the extreme close the market was decidedly in buyer's favor. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were:—January, 15⅛c.; February, 15⅜c.; March, 15⅝c.; April, 15¾c.; May sold at 15⅞c.

COPPER.—Ingot was in small demand, but prices were maintained, with sales of 125,000 lbs. Lake at [illegible] c. per lb. We quote yellow metal, including bolts, &c., at [illegible] per lb., and copper bolts and braziers' 32c.

COFFEE.—The market was quiet but firm for Rio and Santos. [illegible] We quote—Ordinary cargoes, 10c. a 10½c.; fair, [illegible]; good, [illegible]; prime, [illegible]; extreme range for lots, [illegible]; Java, government bags, [illegible]; Singapore, [illegible]; Ceylon, [illegible]; Maracaibo, [illegible]; Laguayra, [illegible]; Jamaica, [illegible]; St. Domingo, [illegible], in bond, gold, duty paid.

FREIGHTS were still quiet, though the offerings were rather more liberal. [illegible]

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 853 bbls. flour, 2,853 bushels wheat, 2,000 do. corn and 650 do. barley. The flour market was dull, but prices were unchanged. The sales were 4,500 bbls. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 75 a	$5 00
Superfine State	6 15 a	6 40
Extra State	6 75 a	7 00
Choice do.	7 05 a	7 25
Superfine Western	6 15 a	6 40
Extra do.	6 75 a	7 00
Extra Minnesota	7 00 a	8 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	7 00 a	7 25
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 30 a	8 00
Family	7 50 a	8 50
St. Louis low extra	6 75 a	7 00
St. Louis straight extra	7 25 a	7 50
St. Louis double extra	7 50 a	8 00
St. Louis choice family	8 25 a	8 50
Rye flour	4 50 a	5 25
Southern extra and family	7 00 a	10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	— a	—
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 50 a	—

—Wheat was more active speculative request, and the market closed firm at $1 55 for prime No. 2 spring, in store. The sales were about 190,000 bushels at $1 54 a $1 55 for No. 2 in store and afloat, $1 60 for amber Toledo, and $1 75 for white Michigan. Corn was in fair request and closed firm at 85c. for prime new Western mixed, [illegible]. Oats were [illegible]. Rye was unchanged. We quote:—Western and State, $1 05 a $1 08 in store. Barley was dull. Barley malt dull and nominal at 90c. a $1 for State, and $1 25 for Canada.

GUNNY CLOTH was not in demand. Prices were nominally unchanged. Calcutta, at 13c. a 13½c., was offered without buyers.

GUNNY BAGS were dull and unchanged. It is understood that 450 bundles changed hands on private terms. We quote Calcutta 13c. a 13½c. per lb.

HEMP was quiet and nominally unchanged. We quote:—American dressed, per ton, $275 a $285, and undressed, $140 a $185; Manila, 10½c. a 10¾c. per lb., and Sisal, 8c. a 8¼c. per lb. In Boston there was a moderate movement at about previous prices. We note sales of 1,000 bales Manila on private terms; 200 bales jute, to come here, at 6½c., gold, and 400 bales of the same at 6½c., currency.

HOPS.—The stock of California is exhausted, the last sales having taken place at 12c. a 15c. per lb. The demand for domestic continues light and prices for the most part are nominal. No sales of consequence have been made. [illegible]

HAY.—The market was quiet, but steady at previous prices; small lots strictly prime sold at $1 50. Straw was in moderate demand at $1 15 a $1 35 for long rye, and $1 05 for short rye and 80c. a 90c. for oat, with small sales at these figures.

IRON was dull and nominal. We heard of no sales. Scotch pig was held at $32. We quote:—No. 1 American, $37, and No. 2 do., $35. Bar, including domestic and English, $78.

LEAD was dull and nominal. Sales were restricted to trifling lots at previous rates. We quote:—Spanish and German, [illegible]; English, [illegible]; pipe and sheet, [illegible].

MOLASSES was quiet, 115 hhds. Demerara sold on private terms, and small lots to jobbing trade at the following prices:—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine ruled very dull, with a moderate demand for small lots. [illegible]

OILS.—Linseed oil was firm, but the demand was confined to small lots. [illegible]

PETROLEUM.—Crude in bulk remained very strong, with sales of 1,000 bbls. [illegible]

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, [illegible] packages pork, [illegible] do. beef, [illegible] do. cut meats and [illegible] do. lard. The pork market was very firm and we are only to note sales of 1,000 bbls. mess for March delivery at $23 and 250 bbls. for February delivery at the same price. [illegible] Beef was quiet. [illegible] Bacon and cut meats were quiet, with nothing of moment doing. Lard was dull but unchanged; 13½c. was the asking price for prime. Butter was quiet. Cheese in small lots, at from 13½c. to 15c. per lb.

RICE was quiet. Carolina sold at from 8½c. to 9c., the outside price for choice. The stock of Carolina is nearly exhausted. Rangoon is plentiful, the stock reaching about 8,000 bags. Small sales were made at from 6c. to 6¾c., gold, in bond.

SUGAR was quiet, but very firm, without change in prices. The offerings continue small. The sales were about 270 hhds., on a basis of 9¼c. a 9½c. for fair to good refining, with a stock of 44,000 hhds., 47,000 boxes, 222,000 bags, and 1,043 melado. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8¾c. a 9¼c.; fair to good fair refining, [illegible]; good to prime refining, [illegible]; grocery, [illegible]; centrifugal, [illegible]; melado, [illegible]. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, [illegible]; do. do. 13 to 15, [illegible]; do. do. 16 to 18, [illegible]; do. do. 19 to 20, [illegible]; do. white, [illegible]. Porto Rico—Refining grades, [illegible]; grocery grades, [illegible]. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, [illegible]. Manila—Current clayed and superior, [illegible]. New Orleans—Refining grades, [illegible]; grocery grades, [illegible]. Refined sugar was moderately active at unchanged prices. We quote:—Soft white, 12½c.; hards, 13c. a 14½c., the outside price for powdered.

SPELTER was inactive. We heard of no sales. Foreign was offered at $5 87½ a $6 12½ per 100 lbs., and American at 6½c. a 6¾c. per lb.

TIN was steady, but without activity. 200 slabs sold at [illegible]; 400 boxes I. C. charcoal plates at [illegible], gold, and 250 boxes of the same at [illegible], the market closing steady at [illegible], gold. We quote:—English, [illegible]; Straits, [illegible], and Banca [illegible].

TALLOW was sparingly offered, the market being firm at [illegible] for city, with small sales, owing to the extreme views of sellers.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 326 bbls. The market was steady at 93c., at which about 200 bbls. changed owners.

So many deer have been killed on the barrens in Mamakating this fall it is thought that rattlesnakes will increase in number. It is well known to old hunters that deer are the worst enemies these snakes have to contend with.

JUVENILE JACK SHEPPARDS.

Two Young Desperadoes Enter a Business House with False Keys and Steal $3,500 Worth of Lace—They Threaten to Shoot Their Captor.

An extensive burglary was committed on Thursday night on the premises of McBurnie, Donald & Co., 381 Canal street. At about half-past twelve o'clock officer Hugh McConnell, of the Fifth precinct, was passing the door of the place, and on looking at the latch saw that it had been forced back, the door standing slightly open. On pushing the door open he discovered two men standing in the hallway, who, on perceiving he was about to enter, dropped two valises and ran away to another part of the building. Obtaining immediate assistance McConnell ascertained that the door had been broken open, one part of the latch being broken off. Entering the house

HE SEARCHED FOR THE BURGLARS

and saw them in one of the offices. On his approach they threw down some further plunder and took their departure. The names of the burglars are Charles Kelly, a resident of Elizabeth street, and John Leroy, a frequenter of the Stanton street dens. After a further search Kelly was discovered hid away in the basement, while Leroy had just got out at the back and was about to escape by leaping a fence, when he was stopped and arrested by the officer. When the officer was about to secure the latter he

DELIBERATELY DREW A REVOLVER,

and would probably have made short work of his captor had not the locust been applied to his wrist to strike the dangerous weapon out of his hand. The prisoners were at once secured and taken, together with the lace contained in the valise, to the police station, from where they were to-day brought to the Tombs and arraigned for the offence before Justice Hogan. The owners of the property stated that every place was thoroughly secured before they left the premises on Thursday night, and that the door had been forcibly entered. The valises and lace were taken from the silk department of the firm, and

THE WHOLE MIGHT BE VALUED AT $3,500,

wholesale price. On searching the prisoners two revolvers, a brace and bit, and a murderous looking jimmy were found in their possession. At first they were extremely rough in their treatment, struggling with the officers, &c.; but finally they went along with them, all the time denying their culpability, and stating they had no intention of committing burglary. Neither of the prisoners is more than eighteen years of age, and both appear to possess faculties which might probably be employed to a better purpose. But the officer knew them to be the

ASSOCIATE OF THIEVES AND BURGLARS;

members of a desperate gang, who are provided with every kind of instrument to facilitate the commission of burglary, and who would as readily blow out a man's brains as enter his house and steal his goods. The physiognomy of Leroy was repulsive in the extreme—a man whom few people would like to meet in a dark street at midnight—while Kelly appears as a simple, easy-going fellow, well calculated for a dupe of his more cunning associate. Both the men denied their guilt, but were held in $1,000 bail to come up for examination at the General Sessions.

THE CONDITION OF MR. WATSON.

The surgeons who have been in attendance upon County Auditor Watson since he sustained the terrible sleighing accident last Wednesday regard his condition as quite as favorable as could have been expected. He has slept well and has been the greater part of the time conscious. Sometimes his mind has been somewhat unsettled, but this is not unusual in such cases. He is kept perfectly quiet in a dark room. Drs. Sayre, Wood and Van Buren have held a consultation, and have come to the conclusion that nothing can be done except to keep their patient quiet for several days until it shall appear whether suppuration will ensue, in which event an operation will have to be performed. They take a very hopeful view of his condition, but do not conceal that it is most critical. The principal difficulty they have to contend with in treating the case is that there is much uncertainty as to the appearance presented by the wound when it was inflicted. The fractured part is the *os frontis*, and there is a portion of the skull broken off, about two inches in length and an eighth of an inch in breadth. Where this piece of skull may be they have not as yet found out. The probability is that it was forced inside upon the brain. In this case the wound had been dressed without, it is supposed, the necessary means being used to extract this piece of the skull.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

CORNWELL—MUNDAY.—On Thursday, January 26, by Rev. John Love, Jr., NORMAN B. CORNWELL to MARY LOUISE MUNDAY, both of this city.

FISHER—LORD.—On Wednesday evening, January 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. James O. Rogers, of West Brighton, Staten Island, Mr. JAMES WATSON FISHER, formerly of Newburg, N. Y., to FANNIE, daughter of Hezekiah B. Lord, of this city. No cards.

GAMBLING—KNIGHT.—On Tuesday, January 17, at the residence of the bride's mother, Salem, Mass., by the Rev. Mr. Garber, WILLIAM M. GAMBLING, of Mamaroneck, Westchester county, N. Y., to Miss ANNIE E. KNIGHT, only daughter of the late Albert Knight, of the former place. No cards.

HOYNE—MACLAY.—In this city, on Wednesday, January 25, by the Rev. Dr. Armitage, THOMAS M. HOYNE, of Chicago, to JEANIE T. MACLAY, daughter of Moses B. Maclay.

HUTCHINSON—GALE.—On Thursday, January 26, at the residence of Henry C. Yale, by the Rev. E. S. Seale, D. D., of Boston, MARION HUTCHINSON to MARY J. GALE.

LANDAUER—GREENBAUM.—At the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. J. Hazzerman, Mr. MAX LANDAUER, of Milwaukee, Wis., to CECILIA, daughter of Samuel Greenbaum, Esq., of this city. No cards.

Burlington (Iowa) Milwaukee and Madison (Wis.) papers please copy.

LIEBEL—GUNTHER.—On Wednesday, January 25, at Seton Hall chapel, South Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Father Corrigan, Vicar General of New Jersey, BENNO LIEBEL, of Frankfort, Germany, to LOUISE GUNTHER, of Charleston, S. C.

MILLIGAN—WATERBURY.—On Wednesday, January 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Samuel M. Clark, THOMAS P. MILLIGAN, of South Orange, N. J., to FANNY, daughter of Stephen W. Waterbury, Esq., of Elizabeth, N. J.

RAE—McDOWELL.—On Thursday evening, January 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Paddock, of Grace church, Brooklyn, RICHARD F. RAE to MARTHA, daughter of Robert S. McDowell, of Degraw street, South Brooklyn.

SALOMONS—LEVY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, January 25, by the Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Mr. FREDERICK P. SALOMONS to HANNAH, second daughter of Henry Levy, Esq., all of this city.

Died.

ALBRO.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, January 27, JAMES ALBRO, in the 38th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BAILEY.—On Friday morning, January 27, Mrs. MARY G. BAILEY, relict of Hiram Bailey, and mother-in-law of William Kelsinger, aged 96 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the Gothic Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Ewen and Grand streets, Brooklyn, E. D.

BENDER.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Thursday, January 26, W. H. BENDER, aged 33 years.

BLESSON.—On Friday, January 27, of consumption, JAMES BLESSON, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 431 West Thirty-ninth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

CAMPBELL.—On Thursday, January 26, MARY CAMPBELL, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son James, No. 113 Newark avenue, Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

CANTOR.—On Thursday, January 26, HENRY H., youngest son of Henry and Hannah Cantor, aged 1 month and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 339 Eighth avenue, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock.

CAREY.—In Hudson City, on Thursday, January 26, JANE CAREY, aged 34 years.

Funeral to-day (Saturday), from 777 Ninth avenue.

CARY.—On Thursday, January 26, MARY, wife of C. H. Cary, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 193 South Seventh street, Jersey City, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

CARVALHO.—On Thursday, January 26, Mr. JOSE GONCALVES DE CARVALHO, of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, in the 60th year of his age.

His friends and the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. J. Draper, on the southwest corner of 70th street and Third avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

CASWELL.—At Pleasant Plains, on Thursday, January 26, CLARISSA M., widow of John Caswell, formerly of Poughkeepsie, in the 84th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

COWEN.—On Friday morning, January 27, at ten minutes past four o'clock, ROBERT COWEN.

Funeral will take place from his son's residence, 48 James street, on Sunday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock.

Columbus (O.) papers please copy.

DE ANGELO.—On Friday morning, January 27, NICOLA DE ANGELO, native of Palermo, aged 48 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from corner of Third avenue and Twenty-fifth street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

DUNN.—On Friday, January 27, CATHARINE DUNN, a native of county Longford, Ireland.

The friends are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 122 East Thirty-third street, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

EARLE.—At North Bergen, N. J., on Thursday morning, January 26, MARY JANE, wife of John G. Earle, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Grove church (Rev. Dr. Mabon's), Dallytown, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

GRAHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, January 26, Mrs. ELIZA GRAHAM, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her son, William Graham, 214 Ryerson street.

HEGAM.—On Thursday, January 26, GEORGE H. HEGAM, in the 38th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence on Bramhall avenue, near Pine street, Bergen, Jersey City.

HICKEY.—On Friday, January 27, BENJAMIN F. HICKEY, aged 59 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 238 Delancey street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

HIGBIE.—At West Islip, on Tuesday, January 24, of scarlet fever, MARIE, daughter of Richard and Keziah Higbie, aged 8 years, 2 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

HUBER.—On Thursday morning, January 26, at half-past twelve o'clock, JOHN J. HUBER, aged 30 years, 2 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Union Chapter and Copestone and Templar Lodges of F. and A. M., and members of the fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 301 Eighth avenue, on Sunday, at twelve o'clock.

HUSTED.—On Thursday, January 26, after a long and painful illness, MARY C., wife of James E. Husted and youngest daughter of Henry and Caroline Pitsch, aged 23 years, 3 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends, also the officers and members of Company A, First Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Willett street Methodist Episcopal church, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

HYER.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday morning, January 26, JANE M., widow of Walter E. Hyer and daughter of the late Isaac Kipp, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at ten o'clock, from her late residence, Main street, Hackensack. Train leaves foot of Chambers street at nine o'clock A. M. on Hackensack Railroad. Interment in family vault, Marble Cemetery, Second street. Carriages will be in waiting foot of Chambers street, New York, at one o'clock P. M.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, January 25, at her residence, No. 255 Jay street, MARY, widow of John J. Johnson, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from St. Mary's church, Classon avenue, corner of Willoughby.

KAVANAGH.—On Friday, January 27, ELIZA KAVANAGH, daughter of Thomas and Mary Kavanagh, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the Industrial Home, No. 224 East Thirtieth street.

KELLERS.—On Thursday, January 26, FERDINAND KELLERS, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of First and North First streets, Williamsburg, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

KIERNAN.—On Thursday, January 26, MARGARET KIERNAN, wife of Patrick T. Kiernan, a native of the county Wicklow, Ireland, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 303 East Thirty-second street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

KINDELAN.—On Thursday, January 26, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Charles Viney, 233 East Thirty-eighth street, HUGH KINDELAN, in the 45th year of his age.

His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

LANE.—On Friday morning, January 27, Mrs. MARY LANE, wife of Thomas Lane, aged 46 years.

Funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from corner of Morris and New Church streets. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LAW.—At North Belleville, on Thursday, January 26, CATHARINE KING, wife of John M. Law, aged 67 years and 2 days.

Funeral services at the Reformed church, Belleville, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock. Relatives will meet at her late residence, North Belleville, at twelve o'clock. Friends are invited to attend. Interment in Evergreen Cemetery.

LUCAS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, January 26, LYDIA M. E. LUCAS, aged 26 years.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 256 Union street, between Clinton and Court streets. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MAGIE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, January 26, after a short illness, OGDEN MAGIE, aged 63 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MATHEWS.—At Greenpoint, on Friday, January 27, MARY P., beloved wife of Joseph H. Mathews, daughter of Ann E. and the late Thomas Foulks.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEZKER.—On Thursday, January 26, after a short illness, JOHN MEZKER, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 631 Greenwich street, on Sunday afternoon, at four o'clock. The remains will be taken to Morristown, N. J., on Monday morning, with the twenty minutes past eleven train, for interment.

MOONEY.—On Friday, January 27, OWEN MOONEY, aged 23 years, 10 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 300 West street, corner Tenth avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

MORGAN.—On Thursday, January 26, AUGUSTUS MORGAN, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 254 East Forty-ninth street, on Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

McCLAIN.—On Friday, January 27, ORLANDO D., infant son of Benjamin H. and Mary Augusta McClain, aged 10 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, George W. Morton, No. 312 West Eleventh street, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

McLEOD.—On Thursday, January 26, ANGUS G. McLEOD.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 33 Hicks street, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

NEWTON.—On Friday, January 27, CHARLES W. NEWTON, aged 50 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

O'CONNELL.—On Thursday, January 26, JUDITH O'CONNELL, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Edward O'Connell, 123 Concord street, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Boston Pilot please copy.

O'TOOLE.—ELLEN O'TOOLE, the beloved wife of John O'Toole, in the 22d year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to St. Augustin's church, Morrisania, this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock, where there will be a solemn mass of requiem offered for the repose of her soul. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

ROBERTSON.—On Thursday, January 26, AGNES, the beloved wife of John Robertson, aged 23 years, formerly of Leith, Scotland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock, from her late residence, 431 Hudson street.

RYAN.—On Wednesday, January 25, JOHN FRANCIS, beloved son of Patrick and Mary Jane Ryan, aged 2 years, 5 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 1,147 Second avenue, corner of Sixtieth street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

SAGE.—On Thursday, January 26, after a long and painful illness, FRANCIS P. SAGE, Esq., in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Bartholomew's church, corner Lafayette place and Great Jones street, on Sunday afternoon, at four o'clock, without further notice.

SCHUMACHER.—On Thursday, January 26, REGINA, wife of Isaac Schumacher.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 132 Suffolk street, on Sunday morning, at nine o'clock.

SHAW.—On Thursday, January 26, LAWRENCE SHAW, in the 51st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] Bowery, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

Dublin papers please copy.

STEARNS.—On Wednesday, January 25, ROBERT T. STEARNS, youngest son of Robert and the late Anna E. Stearns.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 192 Bond street, Brooklyn, at two P. M.

SULLIVAN.—At Greenpoint, on Wednesday, January 25, DANIEL SULLIVAN, a native of the parish of Bantry, county Cork, Ireland, aged 55 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 12 Clay street, Greenpoint, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Thursday, January 26, WILLIAM G., son of Anna E. and the late G. J. S. Thompson, in the 15th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, John Mortimer, Jr., No. 234 Fifth avenue, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

THOMPSON.—At the residence of his parents, No. 224 East Thirteenth street, on Wednesday, January 25, LEWIS S. THOMPSON, son of J. B. Thompson, in his 21st year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, as above, this (Saturday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

WARDLAW.—On Thursday, January 26, at New Brighton, Staten Island, JAMES, infant son of James and Annie Wardlaw, aged 15 days.

WELLING.—On Friday, January 27, ELIZABETH, wife of James Welling, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. George's church, Astoria, L. I., on Sunday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock.

WILCOX.—Suddenly, at five o'clock A. M., on Thursday, January 26, FRED CLINTON WILCOX, only child of Myron L. and Nellie Wilcox, and grandson of Mr. J. W. Wilcox, of this city, aged 9 months.

His remains were taken to Greenwood.

WILLET.—On Friday, January 27, JAMES S., Jr., only child of James S. and Mary H. Willet.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 334 West Thirty-third street.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

21 PRINCE ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG WOMAN, in the city or country, to cook, wash and iron.

25 EAST 29TH ST.—AS COOK IN A GENTLEMAN'S family; good reference from present employers.

100 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework for a small family; best city reference.

109 WEST 18TH ST., REAR HOUSE, SECOND DOOR.—A respectable Scotch woman as good cook; is an excellent baker and first rate washer and ironer; has good city references.

123 WEST 21ST ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE colored woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; good city reference. Call Saturday or Monday.

348 EAST 54TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVE.—As first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is an excellent baker and a good washer and ironer; good city reference.

A FIRST CLASS COOK (WHITE) WISHES A SITUATION in a gentleman's family; best references given. Address, for two days, stating where to call, H. M., Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS FRENCH AND GERMAN COOK wishes a situation in a first class house; understands her business thoroughly; also all kinds of pastry; first class references. Address M. M., box 112 Herald office.

Chambermaids, &c.

40 WEST 18TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS CHAMBERmaid and good plain sewer, or as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference.

238 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do light chamberwork and waiting or waiting and sewing; good reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

101 WEST 27TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV., SECOND floor, over the grocery.—A respectable German girl to do all kinds of plain sewing and to take charge of some light housework in a private family.

132 WEST 14TH ST., REAR.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN as seamstress and chambermaid; best city references. Call for two days.

210 DIVISION ST.—A GERMAN GIRL AS FIRST class dressmaker; can cut and fit; willing to go out by day or week.

249 WEST 25TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young girl as seamstress in a private family, by the day, week or month; understands all kinds of fine sewing and can assist with dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address SEAMSTRESS.

309 7TH AV., ROOM NO. 5.—A FRENCH SEAMstress, first class, desires a situation; can cut and fit all kinds of ladies' and children's clothing; would like to go out by the day; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

337 EAST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Winter and Spring Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO GO OUT by the week to sew and do mending; will assist in housework and with children; terms moderate. Address DO, Herald office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND SKILL IN FITTING, taste and ability in trimming, desires the position of forewoman in a dress and cloakmaking establishment; the West preferred. References given. Address, for one week, M. A. E., station G.

General Housework, &c.

156 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., top floor.—A girl to do general housework in a small private family. Best references.

160 WOOSTER ST., BASEMENT.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework.

206 EAST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small family; a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has excellent references.

210 EAST 43D ST., CORNER 3D AV., THIRD FLOOR, front room.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference. Call to-day and Monday.

Housekeepers, &c.

48 1ST ST., CORNER SOUTH 16TH, BROOKLYN, E. D.—An American woman as housekeeper in a small family, either city or country. Call for three days.

99 CHRISTOPHER ST.—A NEW ENGLAND LADY as housekeeper; is willing to assist with any light work.

131 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN (JUST from the country) as housekeeper or to take care of an invalid.

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A private family by a lady of the highest respectability; best references given. Address A. B. B., box 455 Post office.

Laundresses, &c.

12 WEST 16TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A competent person as laundress; would assist with chamberwork if required. Can be seen from 12 till 1 o'clock.

151 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST class laundress; understands French finishing; has best city references.

206 EAST 27TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—AS first class laundress; understands fluting and doing gentlemen's linen in superior style; will assist with light housework; city reference.

307 10TH AV.—FINE WASHING, IRONING AND fluting done. Address Mrs. O'BRIEN; city reference given.

Nurses, &c.

119 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl as child's nurse. Reference.

194½ FRANKLIN ST.—A WOMAN WITH A FRESH breast of milk as wet nurse. Mrs. HILL.

510 EAST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman as wet nurse; baby only two weeks old.

866 2D AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH STS., THIRD floor, back, room 10.—A woman, who has lost her own baby, to nurse at her own residence; fresh breast of milk.

A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL OF INTELLIGENCE and experience, in a small family, to take care of children and do plain sewing or light chamberwork. Address V. F., box 130 Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

145 WEST 34TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS waitress in a first class private family; has best city references.

220 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class waitress; would assist in chamberwork in private family; best city reference.

Miscellaneous.

8 EAST 22D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, ATTENDING school, would like to read to an invalid lady in the afternoon during her leisure hours. Call or address.

11 THOMAS ST.—AS FOREWOMAN IN A LAUNDRY; new or old work; fully qualified in either branch. Can be seen from 9 to 11 A. M.

70 UNION PLACE, 4TH AV., BETWEEN 13TH AND 14th sts.—A lady wishes to get a situation for a young Swedish girl; she is willing to do anything not menial, where she can have a good home; is a good musician.

99½ AMITY ST.—A FRENCH LADY AS SALESLADY or directress in a first class millinery, dressmaking or maison de nouveautés; talks English and German fluently; best reference given; has directed first class houses in Europe.

163 EAST 33D ST.—A WIDOW WANTS TO TAKE charge of a building, or let rooms and keep them in order; has a growing boy; best reference given.

218 30TH ST.—A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, JUST arrived from Europe, having a good education, to take care of children or as lady's companion, either in the city or abroad. Address S. A.

225 EAST 45TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, 14 YEARS of age, to do light work, where she will have a chance of learning a trade.

490 5TH AV., SECOND STORY.—A COMPETENT woman wishes a place, city or country.

AN ENGLISH LADY, OF EDUCATION, DESIRES TO give lessons in French and music in part payment for board. Address, by letter only, R. W., 49 Bond st.

A LADY, OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN teaching English, French and music, would like to give a few hours' lessons in the morning, either in a private family or as governess, or private lessons; best reference given. Address F. H., box 4 Commercial Letter office, 704 Broadway.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES A FEW MORE pupils to place music; especial care taken with beginners and rapid progress guaranteed. Terms $10 per quarter at pupil's residence. Address for one week Miss F. X. G., Herald office.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, WITH FIRST CLASS city references, would devote herself two hours daily for rapid instruction in French conversation by a new method; also piano and singing for $20 a month. Address M. P. Herald office.

PIANO AND SINGING.—AN ENGLISH LADY, WHO thoroughly understands the cultivation of the voice and who is a first class musician, contracts an additional engagement. Address LOCHER, box 122 Herald office.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—A YOUNG LADY OF THIRTEEN years' experience desires a situation as forewoman. Address ENERGY, Herald office.

WANTED—COTTING BY A LADY; REFERENCE given. Address L. L. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, TO SUPERINTEND light household duties; one who will consider a good home equivalent for services; dressed same as family. 35 Monmouth Park, East 26th st.

Intelligence Offices.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 308 Bowery. ANN LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT SEVERAL EXPERIenced saleswomen, for high dress and millinery departments; those having a city experience per ferred; also young girls, with educated and of good address, from 14 to 18 years of age, to learn the business of salesgirls. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, between 9 and 10 A. M., Broadway and 10th st.

AN INFANT IN THE COUNTRY WISHES TO obtain the services of a lady of refinement who feels herself competent to instruct a young girl in the rudiments of English and French, and who would take the care of the child in a small family. Address R. D., box 1,603 Post office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A LACE PRESSER AND PLUTER WHO UNDERstands the business thoroughly; also a first class operator on Willcox & Gibb's machine. Apply, with reference, at DUDEN FRERES, 100 Grand st.

A WOMAN COOK AND CARVER IN A SMALL RESTaurant. 22 Desbrosses st.

WANTED—A SMART AND HONEST GIRL, AGED 14 to 15, to assist in light housework. Apply for two days at 103 West 19th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK for two persons. Apply with recommendations at 143 East 44th st., in the basement, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS COOKING, washing and ironing, with best references. Apply at 225 East 57th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. One that is not afraid of work can have a good situation and home at 30 Bond st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE; willing to go to Cuba; best city references required. Call from 10 to 1 at 49 West 22d st.

WANTED—AT 18 EAST WASHINGTON PLACE, TWO first class chambermaids; also one first class waitress; must be well recommended.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; ONE WHO is willing to assist a little in chamberwork; must have best city reference. Apply at 216 West 14th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER AND ironer; must be a good cook; wages $14; in a family of four; no male company allowed. Inquire at 140 West 45d st.

WANTED—WET NURSE; A YOUNG, HEALTHY PERson, with a fresh breast of milk. 238 East 50th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS OYSTER COOK; ONE who understands cooking in rear Fulton Market style and is not afraid of work. Apply at 282 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO TAKE charge of a cleaning and dyeing office; must have a thorough knowledge of the business. Apply to E. LORD, 111 8th av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON IN a family of four persons, gentleman, wife and two children; she must be a good plain cook and excellent laundress. None need apply without good city references. Inquire at 148 West 11th st., three doors from 6th av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, A few more engagements in private families; understands cutting and fitting, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; can furnish her own machine if necessary. Address MARION, Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

15 WEST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS waiter or anything where he can make himself useful. Call or address at Mrs. Higgins'.

273 WEST 23D ST.—A YOUNG MAN IN SOME CApacity where he can make himself useful; is quick at figures, writes a fair hand and is not afraid to work; has first class references. Address A. S. G.

549 6TH AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS.—A POsition as butler in a private family, by a single young man, a native of England, experienced as above; good city reference. Address T. C.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ASSISTANT TO DRUGGIST WANTED.—A YOUTH OR young man who has had some experience in city trade. 58 Catharine st., corner Bedford.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER DESIRES AN engagement; references to present employers and others. Address W. H. P., station E.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER wishes a position; refers to last employers. Address LEDGER, Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN TO SELL SHIRT fronts to the city and country, wholesale trade. None but such as have a thorough knowledge of these goods and the trade need apply at 210 Church st.

AN EXPERIENCED GENTLEMAN, 23 YEARS OLD, unmarried, master of five languages, and able to furnish the best references, wishes to engage with a wholesale house as traveling salesman; is acquainted as well West as South. Lost his last employer by the dissolution of the house. Address L. W., box 165 Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—APPLY TO THOMAS STARR, corner 9th av. and 13th st.

HARDWARE SALESMAN WANTED—WHO CAN INfluence New York State and Pennsylvania trade. Address box 3,841 Post office, New York.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN THE TEA TRADE, WHO has a Western acquaintance and can control a trade in chest goods, and can establish agencies for our specialties; also a salesman who can control a city trade. Address, with particulars, TEA TRADE, box 265 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A MERCANTILE house or insurance company by a young man who thoroughly understands insurance business; writes a good hand and is quick at accounts. Address B. C., box 3,525 Post office.

WANTED—A GOOD SOBER GIRL FOR WASHING, ironing and cleaning, for boarding house. 54 Market street.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER and salesman; one acquainted with the dry goods jobbers. Address W. & C., Herald office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN HARD WOOD LUMBER yard; must know the business thoroughly and the city trade. Address A. C., box 147 Herald office.

WANTED—A TRAVELLER FAMILIAR WITH MAIL road business; no other need apply; reference must accompany application. Address G. H. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART MAN, TO SELL A PATENT medicine; can make from $4 to $6 per day. Call or address R. C. BLACKWELL, 205 Grove st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the fine grocery business. Address HONESTY, box 141 Herald office, giving full particulars and city reference. Boy also wanted.

WANTED—IN A REAL ESTATE OFFICE, A YOUNG man who writes a good hand and is of the strictest integrity, about 18 or 20 years of age; wages from $6 to $10 per week. Address, with reference, E. R. Herald office.

WANTED—FOR A NEW BUSINESS ENTERPRISE, respectable middle aged business men of good address to act as agents. Such can find very profitable employment by applying at 24 Cliff st. from 9:30 to 10 A. M.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, A YOUNG man, about 20 years of age; must be a good accountant and a good and rapid writer. Address, stating references, salary, &c., PERSEVERANCE, box 212 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age, in some wholesale or commission house, or as an assistant in an office; can furnish good reference. Address C. J. P., box 135 Herald office.

WANTED—IN A BANK, AN ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, also two young men as messengers, who must reside with their own family in or near the city. Address, stating qualifications, age, residence and references, box 1,205 Post office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COMPETENT COACHMAN WANTS A GOOD place; has 20 years' reference. Apply to THOMAS HASBROUCK, 55 West 18th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST CLASS COACHman and groom; strictly temperate and obliging; can be highly recommended by his present and former employers. Address B. C., 45 West 36th st.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; has good city references. Address J., box 215 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED AS COACHMAN—BY A single man, who has had a thorough English education to the business; can give the highest testimonials as to ability and character. Call on or address, for two days, J. F., at Mr. Bonner's saddlery, 57 West 23d st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARried Scotchman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; nothing but a first class place will be accepted. Address J. M. L., seed store, No. 9 John st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young German, of good education and thoroughly experienced in all branches of horticulture; learned his business in the leading horticultural establishments of Germany and England, and has been employed as gardener in this country for two years; first class references from former employers. Gentlemen in want of a first class man call on or address HORTICULTURIST, 55 West street.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND COACHMAN, ONE who can milk and make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place, two hours from city. Address R. S. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man of long experience; best reference from last employer. Call on or address COACHMAN, 147 West 24th st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, TO SELL A NEW and cheap article. Inquire of GROSS & SON, Manufacturers, 178 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, or before 10 o'clock A. M. at N. MULLER'S, 48 Beekman st., New York.

BOY WANTED—15 OR 16 YEARS OLD, AT GROCERY corner of Montgomery st. and Morgan av., Jersey City. A good place, with board, for a good boy or man.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for this far-off branch of the service, unmarried able bodied men. Further information given at Marine Barracks, Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OFFICE BOY. WAGES $2 50 per week. Address in confidence, stating age, residence and references, Post Office, stating name, age, residence and references.

WANTED—300 AGENTS, $5 TO $15 PER DAY; County Rights or large part thereof sold. Apply at Depot Hotel, 186 Hudson st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE AND ability for a general agent. R. H. FERGUSON & CO., Publishers, 25 Rose st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, FOR A store; must write good hand. Apply to A. M. CAPLIN, 95 Prince st.

WANTED—IN A COUNTING ROOM, AN ACTIVE young lad, 14 to 16 years of age. Address, in handwriting of applicant, box 236 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF SOME EXPERIENCE, 18 or 20 years of age, to make himself generally useful in office of large trade. Address MANUFACTURER, box 206 Herald office.

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE, TO CANVASS for "Friends and the Family Physician Work." Address S. C. ADAMS, New York and Boston Publishing House, 102 Fulton st., New York, and Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE TO SELL THE best and cheapest family medicine in the world. Address J. G. SUTHERLAND, 6 Frankfort st., New York.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANÇAISE DESIRE SE PLACER POUR FRENCH conversation in a family or to read French with children. Adresser poste restante, 120 East Fourteenth street.

UN JEUNE HOMME FRANÇAIS DESIRE SE PLACER comme garçon de table dans une maison bourgeoise. S'adresser au Tribune st.

THE TRADES.

HAIR WEAVERS—EXPERIENCED HANDS, AT JOHN THOMPSON & CO.'S, 441 Broadway.

HAT AND BONNET FRAME MAKERS.—FOREMAN for manufactory in Chicago.—Must thoroughly understand the business in all its details. Good salary, or interest in the business and salary. Address JOCKEY, Herald office.

JEWELRY POLISHER—A MAN THAT CAN POLISH diamond and solid work. HUNTING & EARLE, 15 John st.

PHOTOGRAPHER WANTED.—MUST BE FIRST class, good positionist and speak Spanish or French; none other need apply. JOHN BARNETT, 583 Broadway.

TO LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSMEN.—WANTED, A FIRST class pressman to run a Hoe steam lithographic press. Apply to H. J. FONDY & CO., 520 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

THIMBLE MAKERS WANTED.—APPLY TO OR ADdress B. C. SAMMIS, 17 Maiden lane.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a first class custom cutter; can influence a large trade; best reference. Address CUTTER, box 150 Herald office.

WANTED—HARNESS STITCHERS. APPLY AT 52 Warren street.

WANTED—FOUR SILK HAT FINISHERS AND ONE cutter. Apply at 1,461 3d av., between 82d and 83d streets.

WANTED—A HAND THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT with the manufacture of silver thimbles. Apply to GEORGE W. PLATT, 44 Liberty place.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SPIKE MAKER, TO TAKE charge of and run two railroad spike machines, which are simple and easily managed; steady employment. Apply, with reference, to DIAMOND STATE IRON COMPANY, Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE CURB CHAIN MAKERS, on heavy vest chains. Apply to ENOS RICHARDSON & CO., 23 Maiden lane, or 32 Columbia st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—TWO WOOL PULLERS.—APPLY, BEFORE 9 o'clock, to T. & A. CURRY, 386 West Washington Market.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS Ferreotyping. Apply at GOLDER & ROBINSON'S, 785 Broadway.

WANTED—20 MOULDERS ACCUSTOMED TO DRY sand machinery work. Apply at West Point Foundry office, 20 Broadway.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN, TO FILL THE POSition of chief engineer in a hardware manufacturing establishment; the best city reference required. Address box 757 Post office.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

MR. RICHARD VON HOFFMANN HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm. Mr. William Mertens has been admitted a partner and Mr. Andrew Deetjen continues to hold our power of attorney.
New York, Jan. 2, 1871. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of Carman & Smith has been dissolved by mutual consent. JARVIS CARMAN, BENJ. F. SMITH.
Witness—J. SHAFFER.
New York, Jan. 24, 1871.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL ESTABLISHED manufacturing business, with a capital of $25,000; best reference given; none need apply except those meaning business. Address, stating where an interview may be had, MANUFACTURER, Newark, N. J.

A PRODUCE COMMISSION AND JOBBING FLOUR Business, long established and now in successful operation in this city, together with the Good Will, for sale. A party with from $6,000 to $10,000 capital, who wishes to engage in a safe and profitable business, will find this a good opportunity. The purchaser will, if he desires it, be assisted by the retiring firm until he has become familiar with its details. Address, over real name, box 5,028 Post office.

AN ENERGETIC AND PRACTICAL TAILOR, WITH A cash capital of from $5,000 to $10,000, can procure an interest in an established and first class Broadway house. Address, with full name, box 148 Herald office.

A.—WANTED, A PARTNER, ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, with $15,000, in an iron manufacturing business; every dollar to be invested in building stock; trade large and all cash; article staple; highest reputation in the market; but one now interested; the share is one of the best applications for capital we have ever had; the character of the man, the line of business he is engaged in, and the facilities he has for its safe and profitable conduct, render the investment in every way desirable. Inquire E. H. GIBBS & CO., Financial Agents, 98 Broadway, New York.

ANY HONEST MAN, HAVING $800 TO $1,000, WILling to commence the fruit and produce business with one familiar with every branch of the business, may address FRUIT DEALER, Herald office.

CASH WANTED—IN ANY SUM FROM $10 TO $1,000, to assist in the publication of a very valuable book; positively no risk; immense profits guaranteed. Address PUBLISHER, box 3,156 New York Post office.

FOR SALE FOR CASH—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of the Cloak and Dress Establishment of Madame F. PINCHON, 19 Brevoort place; stock small. A lease of the premises will be given to a responsible party. Agents need not apply.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE PATENT MEDICINE business, with a few thousand dollars capital. The opening is very flattering to the right kind of business man. Address NO EXPERIMENT, Herald office.

PROPRIETOR OF BOX 2,592 POST OFFICE REQUESTS an interview with all first class Life Insurance Solicitors on a subject of great importance to them. Send address immediately.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—MAN WITH A FEW HUNdred dollars as partner in business; light, genteel, easily learned; divides $800 monthly at least. Call for three days at 171 Broadway, room 16.

SPECIALTIES WANTED—TO SELL SOUTH ON COMmission, by a gentleman of pleasing address, long experience and valuable acquaintance; first class references. Address box 3,507 Post office, stating particulars.

THE ADVERTISER DESIRES TO INVEST IN A MERcantile house, of a desirable nature, the sum of $5,000 on security, thereby securing a good, permanent and responsible position on salary and percentage. Address H. R., Herald office.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—THE PROPRIETOR of a handsome Mineral Spring Property, including new and spacious hotel buildings, extensive and well improved grounds, waters celebrated for their healing qualities; attractive scenery; easy access, and already a large and increasing summer patronage; would like to meet with parties having capital, and competent to organize and conduct a permanent health institution, or water cure. Address S. R., room No. 17, No. 7 Beekman street.

25 PER CENT PROFIT. GOOD SECURITY.—WE have opportunities to invest from $600 to $100,000; no risk. Address INVESTMENT, box 216 Herald office.

$100 A DAY.—WHOLESALE AGENTS WANTED, with capital, in every State for Lloyd's great patent double Revolving Maps of America and Europe for 1871, showing from ocean to ocean, with the United States colored in 4,000 counties on reverse side. Lloyd made all the maps used by General Grant and the whole army during the war. Certificates sent. Lloyd's Map Bureau 50 Cortlandt street, New York.

$125 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN AN ESTablished Business paying $40 per week; lease secured and office furnished. Address RACSO, Herald office.

$3,000.—PARTNER WANTED; CASH BUSINESS, paying $600 weekly profits; a suitable man can have a week's trial before investing. Apply at 55 West Twenty-fourth street.

$15,000 FOR A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN a manufacturing establishment; products standard cash articles; net profits over $100 daily; will bear the strictest investigation. Men of business address for one week CAPITAL, box 122 Herald office.

$50,000 WANTED—TO MANUFACTURE A lock stitch sewing machine; fully licensed; patents for 17 years; seeks introducing capitalists liberally deals with. Address INVENTOR, Herald office.

MEDICAL.

A.—DR. HARRISON, 159 BLEECKER STREET, CURES private diseases immediately, without mercury. Manhood and youthful vigor restored. Office private.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. E. COSBITT, member of New York University Medical College and F. R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 29 Centre street, near Chambers.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of midwifery (25 years' practice), guarantees certain and speedy relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. Residence 129 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 129 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIate relief, safe and sure. Notice—No pay until perfectly satisfied. Dr. ASCHER, No. 5 Astor place, Laurens street. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RENTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 20 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1 or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggists, 165 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—"Have taken one box, without the expected relief, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A.—MME. VAN STENIRE, PHYSICIAN, NINETEENTH street, near Fifth avenue, continues to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, and 423 and 425 Third street. Consultation free.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health, offers professional advice and medicine. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

DR. HUNTER, 56 BOND STREET.—40 YEARS' PRACtice. The only physician who cures all who come or send. Long standing cases. Pamphlet free. Consult for only $5.

DR. COOPER, 16 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases 24 years' practice; studies to make troubled cases in the shortest time.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantees certain relief to married ladies. Her medicines are safe and sure. Consult at 334 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MRS. WHITE, cure all private diseases. Their French pills are the best. Rooms (private) for ladies requiring nursing. No. 5 Lispenard street, near French market.

PRIVATE BOARD FOR LADIES OR GENTLEMEN requiring the utmost secrecy, by an experienced physician. Address Dr. HARRISON, 159 Bleecker street.

179 BLEECKER STREET IS DR. HARRISON'S only office.—All private diseases, recent or chronic, Manhood restored, &c. Consult free and secret.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
(established 1842),
salesrooms 56 Chambers and 77 Reade street,
Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.

SATURDAY, January 28,
at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, Nos. 56 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
genteel Household Furniture,
consisting of carved rosewood and black walnut Sofas, elegant Window Curtains, black walnut Extension Dining Table, carved black walnut Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Refrigerator, China, Crockery and Glassware.
Also, at 12 o'clock, carved rosewood 7½ octave Piano, with round corners, made by Worcester; also, black walnut Cabinet Organ, with double bank of keys and eight stops.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 27 and 28, at 7½ o'clock, at the
LEEDS ART GALLERY,
817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner Twelfth street,
Important sale of very fine original modern Oil Paintings of the French, French and English schools, recently received and numbering among them some of the best examples of the respective artists offered at public sale in many years comprising works of the following leading painters, viz.:—

David Col,	Louis Robbe,	J. Carolus,
Rosiaen,	Verboekhoeven,	Dansaert,
G. Wintz,	Kuwasseg,	Fortelige,
B. C. Koek Kock,	Von Sobeo,	C. Merol,
D. Du Noier,	Kruseman,	Tom and others.

Also,
the most important and finest examples of
MARIAN LAPORTE
ever imported, entitled Paul and Virginia.
Also,
six beautiful Landscapes by Joseph P. Pettit, Society of British Artists of London, consigned direct from his studio, and never before exhibited.
The artists of the American school are represented by in his admirable picture of the White Mountains, painted in 1855; also fine specimens of

Sonntag,	W. L. Marple,	J. C. Wiggins,
G. H. McCord,	Rondell,	W. M. Brown

and others. Also, by order of Sheriff under foreclosure of mortgage, a private collection of fine ancient and modern Pictures, embracing the works of Thomas Sully, W. De Kayser, D. De Noter, Willems, Gudo, Foster, Van Wilis, Williams, Carlo Dolci, Van Balen, Breughel, Van Dyke, Carmalletti, Murillo, &c., &c.
The galleries will be open free on and after Monday, 23d, day and evening.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
A. Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
Household Furniture, Books, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom 37 Nassau street,
50 Sewing Machines,
800 Volumes Books,
½-horse power Steam Engine,
Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Dressing Bureaus, Wash stands, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Coverlids, Kitchen Furniture, &c.
Also, Office Furniture, Sitting and Standing Desks, &c.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms, 104 Liberty and 111 Cedar street.
Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c.,
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock.
WALDRON & COOKE will sell by auction second hand and new Furniture, &c., removed to salesrooms for convenience of sale, embracing
eleven Parlor Suits,
fourteen Chamber Sets,
Wardrobes, Bookcases, Buffets,
oak and walnut Extension Tables,
Brussels and Ingrain Carpets,
Easy Chairs, Lounges, Rockers,
Bedding of every description,
China, Tea and Chamber Sets,
Cutlery, Plate, Pictures,
Sewing Machines, Stoves, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—113 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street, near Sixth avenue.
J. D. PARKER & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell this day (SATURDAY), commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant and costly Household Furniture, many rare and costly Works of Art, contained in above brown stone mansion, viz.:—Magnificent brilliant toned 7½ octave rosewood Pianoforte, four rich Parlor Suits, rep Suits, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Lace Curtains, Centre Tables, Bookcase, Etageres, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Mirrors, &c.; Bedroom Suits, Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, in lots to suit purchasers. Sale positive, rain or shine.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A. A. SCHULZ, AUCTIONEER.
Magnificent Household Furniture,
Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits, Paintings,
On this day (SATURDAY), at the residence
57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues,
sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.
Drawing Room Suits, covered brocatel, richest description; Window Curtains, match suits; Etageres, Bookcase, marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Encoignures, Jardinieres, Velvet Carpets; Bronzes, Clocks, paintings by eminent artists; rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; rosewood walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes; Mattresses, Extension Table, Sideboard, Silverware, Linen, Glassware, Chinaware, Basement, Kitchen Furniture; also Furniture of servants' apartments. Sale peremptory.

A TREAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 111 Broadway, by STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer, sales of realty at his stand or upon the premises; also Furniture at private dwellings.

AUCTION AT 12 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.
A rare opportunity for
Housekeepers, Hotel Keepers and the Trade.
Over $25,000 worth and over 500 lots magnificent and costly Household Furniture, Carpets, Pianofortes, Bronzes, Mirrors, at public auction, to the highest bidder,
this (SATURDAY) morning, Jan. 28, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the large fire story residence 12 East Tenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue, EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers—50 Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain Carpets; 10 beautiful Parlor Suits, latest style, covered with rich satin, silk reps, striped and plain reps; 2 rosewood Pianofortes, 12 rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, 24 Spring and Hair Mattresses, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Brackets, Quilts, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Clocks, Bronzes, Statuary, Glass, China and Silver Ware; Cutlery, Dining and Basement Furniture, &c. Sale positive; must be sold, rain or shine. All goods must be removed twenty-four hours after the sale.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, OF TOP and open Wagons, Rockaways, Sleighs, single and double Harness, Robes, Blankets, Bells, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, 379 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER,
will sell, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, 79 Nassau street, new and second hand Parlor and Chamber Suits, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Lounges, Bureaus, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Mattresses, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Hallstands, Crockery and Glassware, Desks, &c.

FOUR HIGHLY IMPROVED PLANTATIONS—COMprising 5,000 acres of excellent Land on Roanoke river, in Mecklinburg county, Va., will be sold at auction on the premises, on the 15d and 24th of February, 1871, in pursuance of a decree of the United States Circuit Court for Virginia, in the cause styled Paskerville, assignee, vs. Alexander et al. For terms of sale, description of lands, location, accessibility, improvements, &c., address
S. P. THROWER,
R. D. BASKERVILLE, } Trustees.
BOYDTON, Mecklinburg county, Va.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S SALE Iron Railing, Saturday, January 28, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, about 160 feet of Wrought Iron Picket Railing.
JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.

WILLIAM

THE HAGGERTY HOMICIDE.

ommencement of the Coroner's Inquest.

ie Habitues of "Murderers' Block" on Hand—Evidence of the Rough and Reddy Men Who Witnessed the Rumpus—Varley Admitted to Bail.

At one o'clock yesterday afternoon Coroner ermann presided at the inquest regarding the fatal ooting of the notorious James Haggerty, in Egan's aloon, early last Wednesday morning. The jury- en empanneled on Thursday at the post-mortem xamination all answered to their names. The pri- oner Varley ("Reddy the Blacksmith") occupied a eat beside his counsel, on the Coroner's right hand. he room was densely crowded by a motley and illanous looking set of fellows. Every portion of e evidence was listened to with

EAGER ATTENTION

y those present. The prisoner occasionally made emarks to his counsel. He seemed somewhat care- ree and nervous, but now and then smiled as he ecognized some of his acquaintances in the room.

James Devine, of 476 Broome street, was the first itness sworn. He testified as follows:—On Wed- esday morning, about ten minutes past twelve o'clock, I was in Egan's saloon, corner of Broadway nd Houston street; Varley was in before me; he was rying to get Murphy home; I saw Haggerty, Tracey nd seven or eight more; Egan wanted Murphy to top mussing, and said if he wouldn't stop he would ut him out; Haggerty said,

"SHUT THE DOOR AND LET THEM FIGHT;"

he quarrel was between Tracey and Draper, and hey were stripped for a fight when I entered; Var- ey was in before me, and said he wasn't going to ave them fight, but would take his friend home; hen Haggerty grasped Varley by the throat, struck im violently in the eye with his fist and pushed im behind the counter to the end of the bar; then I heard a shot go off, and went outside the door in case I should get shot, too; when I got out I saw Haggerty behind a screen; he was

POINTING A PISTOL AT VARLEY;

I didn't hear any pistol snap; Haggerty came run- ning out, and handed the pistol to somebody, I don't know who; he was in his shirt sleeves; I saw noth- ing more, having gone away then; I think Haggerty had been drinking, but Varley seemed to be quite sober; I didn't know at that time that Haggerty had been shot.

Dr. Charles K. Bridler, of No. 67 Twenty-third street, testified—That about four o'clock on Wednesday morning he was called to visit Haggerty, who was then at — Houston street; the patient was in a state of collapse and was

INTOXICATED;

He described the nature of the wound. In his opinion the bullet penetrated the intestines and perforated the abdomen, and he regarded it as mor- tal; saw him same day at eleven and five o'clock; his condition was the same, and opinion remained unchanged; the death occurred at eight o'clock that night.

Patrick H. Egan, residing at No. 83 Amity street, proprietor of the saloon where the shooting occurred, was next sworn, and testified—About half-past eleven o'clock on the night of Tuesday

TRACEY AND HAGGERTY CAME INTO MY SALOON;

they were both drunk and continued drinking in my place, consuming about thirty drinks in an hour; a little before twelve o'clock I tried to get Haggerty to take Tracey home, Tracey being so drunk that he several times fell on the floor; Tracey put on his coat and said:—"Come, Jim, and let us go;" Hag- gerty wanted one more drink, and while they were having it Draper came in; he also was intoxicated, and I anticipated there was going to be trouble be- tween him and Tracey, so I got the latter towards the back door; he said, "Let go of me and I won't do anything to anybody;" he then

WENT BEHIND THE BAR

and commenced to stare; Draper then came up to him and said, "Here's the man that wanted to lick me in Macel's;" they gave each other the lie and Tracy then

HIT DRAPER IN THE MOUTH;

I got Tracey away and I talked with him; he pro- mised to be quiet, but the two continued talking, Haggerty; Haggerty came over to him and said, "Take off your coat;" I remonstrated, and he said, "they'd have to fight;" I went over to Draper and asked him if he wanted to quarrel, but he made no answer; he had his coat off, and I think Haggerty had off his coat also; Haggerty came over to speak to Draper, and I went and got Tracey to near the back door; while I was talking to Tracey the prisoner came in; Haggerty came over to Tracey, ordered him to take off his coat, but I held to it; Varley's pres- ence had not yet been noticed by Haggerty; Hag- gerty said he wanted them to fight; I said that I would send the first man who fought to the station house; he said

"WELL, YOU'LL SEND ME, TOO;"

I said he would go with the rest; then he turned round and saw Varley for the first time; Varley said, "Let me stop this;" Haggerty said, "What do you want? Did you come in here to fight?" Var- ley replied, "No, I didn't; I came in here to take my friend out;" Haggerty took hold of Varley by the throat, and as soon as I saw that I let go my hold of Tracey and went out to the street for the police; I called for the police and then went back and found a crowd at the corner of the bar; two men stood beside Haggerty;

VARLEY WAS BEHIND THE BAR;

I went towards the party and just at that time I heard the report of a pistol; couldn't see whether they were clinched, but they were very close to- gether; immediately after the report Haggerty stag- gered back about four feet; then I again ran out and hallooed police; Haggerty was gone when I re- turned and Varley stood behind the bar; I went out a third time to get assistance, and heard glass breaking near the cigar stand, where Tracey and Draper were standing; the two were fighting and the crowd was aiding them; I told them to go out and they went; after they had gone the police came in; Varley may have spoken, but in the excitement I have forgotten anything he said; the only time I saw a pistol in Haggerty's possession was when he took his coat off; I saw a pistol in his pantaloons pocket;

VARLEY HAD A PISTOL IN HIS HAND

after I heard the report.

John Fallon, the bartender at Egan's, corroborated he previous testimony as to what took place in the aloon. He saw Haggerty seize prisoner by the hroat, saying at the same time, "You son of a ——, what do you come here for—to fight?" and heard im reply in the negative; he saw Varley fire the hot; Haggerty made a pass at witness, when he hought that the fight might be stopped; he saw Haggerty with a pistol in his hand, which he napped twice at Varley, but it didn't go off; the hot was fired when Haggerty was in the act of

VIOLENTLY ASSAULTING VARLEY.

George Holston, of No. 14 First street, a young man of genteel appearance, who had been present at the hooting, gave similar testimony.

"Reddy" was admitted to bail in $5,000, and the examination was adjourned till Wednesday after- noon of next week, at the same hour.

THE CAMDEN (N. J.) PARRICIDE.

rial of John Ware for the Murder of His Father.

The trial of young Ware for the murder of his father was commenced at Camden, N. J., on Wednesday. Ware, who is a young and good looking man of twenty, is charged with having killed his father, John A. Ware, near Lonacoming on the 16th of August last. Ware got into some difficulty with his mother and sister and drove them from the house, firing after them with a Springfield rifle loaded with shot. This occurred during the absence of the father. On his return the quarrel was renewed, and John Ware, who had reloaded the gun, deliberately shot his father, and, taking the pocket book from his dead man's pocket, fled to the woods.

Patience Williamson, the daughter of the deceased and sister of the defendant, testified as follows:—I with my husband, was living with my father, and we had some of our own property there; among the articles was a milk van, which I wished to use; asked mother to supply it; she refused to do, and John took her part and struck me; my husband then interfered and knocked John down; he got up, threw bricks at us, driving us from the house; when about fifty yards from the house John fired at us with a S. Hag- gerty rifle, which had been standing loaded in a cor- ner, but did not hurt us—two but. George, Joshua Williamson, the boy and I—went to Pittsburg, about a quarter to half off; here we met father, who turned back to the house along with us; John.

Mary Anne Thompson, who was living with the Ware family at the time, and who was the person referred to in the altercation, testified—I heard John say, and that just then she went to the room, from my place she saw through the window the old man ar- rive and heard the quarrel between Lunan and the younger Ware demanded some money; the latter told him he would pay him as fast as the wood was cut; the son grew displeased at this re- mark and said, "You d——d old gray-headed ——, I'll shoot you;" and, immediately reaching the gun on the top of a post, aimed at the father's head and fired. The father fell dead on the spot, and young Ware then ran some distance, but returned and took the pocketbook with the money from his father's pocket, after which he disappeared in the woods. During the cross-ex- amination witness testified that she came down stairs after the shooting and when the ac- cused returned and took the contents of his father's pocket he said to her to shut his d——d old mouth. He then ran a carriage driving up and ran away.

THE BOND LIBERTIES.—Ada Rattle, the blind prisoner in jail at Troy, manifests great nervous- ness at night, to such an extent that the sheriff has found it necessary to remove him to a cell by himself. In the immediate vicinity of his cell is the tragedy in which he took a prominent part, namely, the seizing of the pocket of the old man Bond on the day that he (or he) killed the man of the house. His case at such times [illegible]

CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.

The Casey Habeas Corpus Case.

General Thomas H. Neill in the Federal and State Courts—Discharge of the General by Judge Blatchford.

Yesterday Judge Blatchford rendered his decision in the United States Circuit Court in the matter of General Thomas H. Neill on habeas corpus. Judge Blatchford, in rendering his decision, says:—

On the 4th of January, 1871, a petition was presented to Judge Mcthun, of the Superior Court of this city, by one John Casey. The petition set forth that the said Casey "is at present restrained of his liberty at Fort Columbus." The petitioner prays that a habeas corpus might issue, directed to the officer in command in said Fort Columbus, to produce the body of John Casey. To this petition the following return is made:—

"In the case of John Casey, a private soldier in the service of the United States—That the said John Casey is a regularly enlisted soldier and held to service in the army of the United States by virtue of said enlistment, according to the laws governing the recruiting service."

Annexed to the return were what purported to be copies of the enlistment papers. Among them was an oath of enlist- ment and allegiance, and subscribed and sworn to by him. This oath was in the following words:—

I, John Casey, born in Brooklyn, in the State of New York, and by occupation a plumber, do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted as a soldier in the Army of the United States for the period of five years, unless sooner dis- charged by proper authority; and do also agree to accept from the United States such bounty, pay, rations and cloth- ing as are now or may be established by law.

A number of other papers, together with the oath as given above, were placed before the Judge, who continued:—

On the 12th January, 1871, Judge McCunn issued, under his hand and seal, a warrant in the name of the people of the State of New York, directed to the Sheriff of the city and county of New York, and in the words following:—

"It appearing satisfactorily to me, on oath, that Thomas H. Neill, the officer in command at Fort Columbus, to whom a writ of habeas corpus was directed and delivered, com- manding him to bring before me John Casey, and by not producing the said John Casey, and also by not making a full and explicit return to the said writ within the time limi- ted by law, these are, therefore, to authorize and command you, in the name of the people of the State of New York, forthwith to arrest the said Thomas H. Neill and bring him before me."

General Neill was arrested by the officer of Sheriff Brennan, and subsequently a writ was sued out by counsel for General Neill in the United States Circuit Court, ad- dressed to the Sheriff, to show cause by what authority he held the General. Sheriff Brennan made a return to this writ to the effect that he held General Neill by virtue of a writ of attachment issued by Judge McCunn, and held him in custody under said writ.

Judge Blatchford says that said arrest and detention are unlawful and in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States; that the several facts and allegations in the petition of the said relator in respect to the proceedings before Judge McCunn, and in respect to the return to the writ issued by him, are in all things true in substance and matters of fact as alleged and set forth in said petition; and they pray leave to refer to said petition and return with the same force and effect as embodied herein. Whether General Neill was or was not required to make a sworn return, or no return at all was necessary, if a return was required, he was by the statute exempted as a sworn public officer from verifying it by oath, he was not bound to produce the body of Casey. It was held by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Ableman vs. Booth (21 Howard, 506, 523), that where a State court or judge is without jurisdiction to release on habeas corpus in a given case a person held in custody under the authority of the United States, it is the duty of the officer who so holds such person in custody not to take such person or suffer him to be taken on the habeas corpus, and also his duty, if the State court or judge attempts to con- trol him in any respect in his custody of said person to resist such an attempt by force. As the State Judge had no jurisdiction at all to proceed in the case of Casey, certainly after the return made by General Neill, and no jurisdiction to require the body of Casey to be produced, or to require any other or further reference to the writ, he was without jurisdiction to issue the warrant of attachment against General Neill.

THE POWER OF THE FEDERAL COURTS.

The next question is whether this Court has power on the writ of habeas corpus issued to the Sheriff to release Gene- ral Neill from the custody in which he is so held under the warrant of attachment thus issued without jurisdiction.

DECISION.

In this case I have arrived at the same conclusion reached by the District Judge of the United States of the District of Kentucky, in the case of Farrard J. Abbott's (United States Reports, page 149). In that case a State court issued a writ of habeas corpus to an officer of the Army of the United States to produce one Johnson. The officer made a return, stating that the man was a duly enlisted soldier in the Army of the United States, and annexing copies of his enlistment papers, in substance the same as in the case of Casey, and declining to obey the writ. The State court nevertheless proceeded, and made an order directing that the soldier be discharged. The officer refused to obey such order, and continued to hold the soldier by virtue of his enlistment. The State Court then proceeded against the officer by process of contempt, and he was taken into custody under such process, and, while in confine- ment, a writ of habeas corpus was issued by the District Judge of the district. The District Judge on these facts discharged the officer from the custody of the State Marshal, holding that the pro- ceedings in the State tribunal were without jurisdiction and that the federal Judge had powers to discharge the officer from the State custody; a similar power of discharge was exercised by the federal court in the cases of Ex parte Robin- son (6 McLean, 355), Ex parte Jenkins (2 Wallace, Jr., 521), and Ex parte Siffert (5 Am. Law Reg., 689).

The relator, General Neill, is discharged.

This case has excited a considerable amount of interest. The particulars have been reported in the HERALD under the title of "Conflict of Authority." Judge Blatchford's opinion as above will most likely set at rest forever the issuance of habeas corpus in the cases of enlisted minors.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Narrow Escape of the United States Ship Pawnee from Shipwreck on the Bahama Banks—Prompt Action of the United States Consul, the Governor of Nassau and the Commander of Her Britannic Majesty's Steamer Philomel.

ON BOARD U. S. HOSPITAL SHIP PAWNEE, LITTLE HARBOR CAY, Bahamas, Jan. 22, 1871.

The United States hospital ship Pawnee left Hampton Roads on the 7th of January, bound for Key West, and had heavy weather across the Gulf Stream, with variable winds. Afterwards she made Abaco light on the 20th. In attempting to run up the northwest Providence channel she fell to leeward of the Berry Islands and was compelled to come to anchor. Her position was a dangerous one in case of a gale from the northeast, and from which she could not get away without a wind from the south. As it was very uncertain when this would come, Commander Quackenbush sent a letter to the Hon. Mahlon Chance, United States Consul at Nassau, requesting him to notify the commanding officer of an American man-of-war, if there was one in the harbor, of his dangerous position. There was no vessel at Nassau, but his Excellency Sir James Walker, Governor of the Bahamas, on learning this from the Consul, promptly ordered her Majesty's steamer Philomel, Captain Walker, Royal Navy, commanding, to the assistance of the Pawnee. Captain Sharp, with the Philomel, arrived at Little Harbor Cay yesterday evening, about eight o'clock, accompanied by the Consul and Mr. F. C. Whitehouse, of Chicago, and then, getting ready, towed the Pawnee some ten miles beyond the Stur- rup Cay Lighthouse, arriving there this morning, and then placed his pilot on the Pawnee to take her across the Bahama Banks into the Gulf Stream, where it is to be hoped she will be able to proceed on her voyage without further assistance.

The officers of the Pawnee are under the greatest obligations to Mr. Chance, the United States Consul at Nassau, for his exertions in their behalf, and to the Governor of the Bahamas, as well as to Captain Walker, of the Philomel, for kindness and prompt relief.

PAWNEE.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The game season has been more than usually pros- perous this year. In one town of Iowa (Dresden) the game trapped will be sufficient to pay the taxes of the township.

Indianapolis is much excited at the discovery of the fact that at least two organized gangs of body- snatchers have been operating in that city for the past two months or more.

Statistics in a Troy journal go to show that in Co- hoes, N. Y., a capital of $3,250,000 is employed in the manufacture of knit goods, giving employment to 2,941 operatives and turning out $3,000,000 worth of goods annually.

A man in Kansas City, Mo., is said to have a full set of furniture made of the tree on which his father was hung ten years ago.

Twenty-three ice companies are now in operation on the Kennebec river in Maine, with seventy-eight houses, having a capacity of 100,000 tons.

Maine, despite the march of civilization, is still a good fur-producing State. Over 40,000 muskrats are caught every year, while an average of 1,500 sables and 4,000 mink skins are sent to the market every year. The earliest of reindeer, which had almost disap- peared from the State, have been quite numerous of late.

The rains on the Pacific are believed to be suffi- cient to secure an abundant wheat crop. California farmers are planting as rapidly as possible.

The Senate of Indiana and Lieutenant Governor Cumback do not agree as to whether Mr. Burson is a member or not. The Clerk will not call his name, the Lieutenant Governor orders it done, a member objects, the chair overrules the point, and the Lieu- tenant overrules the chair.

A bill now pending in the Massachusetts Legis- lature whereby divorced persons will be prohibited from remarrying until three years shall have passed after the divorce has been granted.

Mrs. Jane Hollins Randolph, wife of Colonel Thomas Jefferson Randolph, and daughter of the late Governor Wilson Cary Nicholas, died at the resi- dence of her brother, in Albemarle county, Va., on the 14th inst., in the 84th year of her age.

An Indiana sheriff is perplexed. While taking a horse thief to the State Prison he fell asleep in the railroad car and when he awoke the prisoner was gone. He thinks he must have fallen out at a station for a drink and got left.

Mrs. Benjamin Chapell, a lady about [illegible] years of age, disappeared from her home at Sparta, Wind- ham County, on Friday last, and all search which was made for her. She was [illegible] on the day she left home, wearing a black silk dress and black [illegible] Anybody who may see a lady [illegible] should [illegible] for a [illegible]

THE DEATH OF WELLINGTON.

Official Investigation Before Coroner Keenan—Verdict of Accidental Death—Discharge of Dixon, Accused of Homicide.

The circumstances attending the death of James Wellington, who was found on Monday night in the alleyway of No. 307 Tenth avenue bleeding from a wound in the head, were inquired into yesterday morning by Coroner Keenan. Peter Dixon was pre- sent, in custody, on suspicion of having inflicted the wound.

Mary Wellington, widow of deceased, of 512 West Twenty- fifth street, testified that deceased left home on Monday even- ing about seven o'clock, to go to a wake in West Thirty-sixth street, near Ninth avenue; the next morning heard that a man was dead at the station house; her father went there and identified the body, and she identified it also; heard that he had been struck with a club; a cloth cap was presented, but witness said it did not belong to her husband.

Patrick Sampson, of 307 Tenth avenue, baker, testified that on Monday night last he was in his bakery and heard a noise in the alleyway, as if two persons were skylarking; he looked out and saw one man lying on the straw and another on his hands and knees trying to get up, and appeared not able to do so. He then notified a barkeeper in the saloon on the corner that there were two drunken men in the alley- way; they went back and found only one; he was bleeding and thought he was in a bad condition; rapped with a club and two policemen came and took him to the station house; he was alive and breathing heavily.

Joseph O'Neil, barkeeper at the saloon corner of Twenty- eighth street and Tenth avenue, testified that deceased and another came there about ten o'clock on Monday night quite sober, and called for two glasses of Scotch whiskey; after deceased had drunk his he slipped and fell on the floor, but got up; the other then called for drinks, but he refused to serve them with any more, and they went away; about an hour after a man came and said there were two men in the alleyway; went there and rapped for the officer; identified the man found there as one of those who had been in the sa- loon; thinks the prisoner is the other man, but cannot swear positively.

Matthew McVey, of 504 West Twenty eighth street, testified that he saw the two men after they left the saloon; they had fallen into the gutter, and were getting up; cannot identify the prisoner; heard no quarrel; saw them separate; one crossed and the other went down the avenue; did not think they were intoxicated.

James O'Halloran, of 303 Tenth avenue, testified that he has known the prisoner for some years; is his brother-in-law; on Monday night, about eleven o'clock, saw him outside Mc- Donald's saloon, Twenty-eighth street and Tenth avenue, very drunk; took him in there; he was very quarrelsome and began abusing the proprietor, when witness got mad and struck him twice in the face; heard the rapping for the offi- cer before this; McDonald took him to witness's store, where he was locked in all night.

Officer Atchison, of the Twentieth precinct, and officer Clayton heard the call rap, and went to the alleyway and found deceased; he could not speak; thought he was frozen; examined and found a very deep cut on his head; put him in a wagon; he was alive then, but died before they reached the station house; Dr. Pullam examined the wound, and said he thought he had been struck with a "billy;" a big pool of blood was found in the alleyway.

Peter Dixon, the prisoner, testified that on Monday night, about twenty minutes after seven, deceased and he left wit- ness' house to go to a wake in Thirty-sixth street, near Ninth avenue; had one drink before they went there; remained until half-past nine, and had two drinks; had three drinks at Roylan's after they left; they parted at Thirtieth street and Tenth avenue, and he does not remember anything else until he found himself in McDonald's store.

Deputy Coroner Dr. Marsh made a post-mortem examina- tion, and in his opinion death was caused by concussion of the brain, the result of violence.

The jury rendered a verdict of death from injuries acci- dentally received, the result of a fall. The prisoner was thereupon discharged from custody.

A SINGULAR CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

[From the Pittsburg (Pa.) Despatch, Jan. 24.]

Yesterday morning a young man known by the name of Henry Hunzinger was brought into Pitts- burg over the Western Pennsylvania Railroad from an island near Lincoln's station. He had been for a brief time in the employ of a farmer on the island named Lane. Saturday he was threshing oats. Without any warning, he fell down in a succession of the most extraordinary fits. They continued, without intermission all through Sunday. Monday morning he was put into a baggage car of the Western Pennsylvania road, under charge of Baggage Master Walkinshaw. We do not propose to go into any details of his case other than those a *De Spatch* reporter learned from conversa- tion with himself or his attendants, fur- ther than to state that he was placed in an open wagon, strapped to a board, driven by a negro, who started out to find Passavant's Hospital. This wagon broke down on Sixth street, the horse slipped, came to the ground and broke all the har- ness. This necessitated a long delay. The sable driver then started for the Mercy Hospital, and, after a long parley there, it was found that that was not Passavant's. All told, poor Hunzinger was quite three hours exposed to the piercing cold of an open wagon, strapped to a board, covered with only a thin blanket.

All the circumstances of the case were well calcu- lated to arouse curiosity, and yesterday afternoon a *Despatch* reporter visited Hunzinger in a ward of the hospital. He was lying on an iron couch, his leg and one arm securely pinioned by leather thongs. These were enfolded with cotton to protect his flesh from being cut into, and before we left him we saw good reason for the precaution. His right hand was left free, and when we entered he was taking his supper of coffee, bread and butter and apple butter. The man's whole aspect was so quiet, subdued and even comfortable at the time that we regarded our visit as thrown away. Hunzinger is a large, athletic fellow, with a strong, square face and a quite prepossessing appearance. He was as quiet as a baby, and responded to our overtures for a conversation with the utmost polite- ness. Without any finesse on our part he told his story in a few simple words.

His real name is not Hunzinger, but Fullmer. He had been adopted by an old gentleman named Ben- jamin Hunzinger and his wife, who reside at No. 507 East State street, Harrisburg, when he was about eight days old. He lived with his adopted parents until he was twenty-one. He left Harris- burg to attach himself as doorkeeper to Robinson's circus. He has for some time been working as a farmer. He ascribed his fits to the inhalation of dust from oats he was threshing. We asked him if he had not been bitten by a dog lately. He said that he had about the end of August, been bitten by a dog, and by a snake also, very nearly at the same time. The dog was not mad to his knowledge. After the snake bite his body swelled up and became discolored. He was kept drunk for four days on whiskey, and finally got over both. We asked if he ever had fits of the kind before. He said that he had had, both at Phil- adelphia and Harrisburg. Dr. Atley, a physician of some eminence, had told him that they were epileptic. The poor fellow asked us to send him a paper containing an account of his case, and to send one to his adopted father at Harrisburg. To get the name of the latter he called to attendant to get him his Testament, in the fly-leaf of which is written his benefactor's name. He said the Testament had been given to him by Mr. Cree, of the Young Men's Christ- ian Association, and that he valued it very highly.

Hunzinger's hands were very much swollen. He said that this was owing to the fact that they had to hand him with what they could find at Lincoln Station. That his struggles had been so violent that it had taken ten men to hold him, and that he was very sore all over. We rose to bid the poor fellow good evening and wish him well, when his body suddenly stretched out, his eyes shut and a peculiar noise was heard from him. In an instant he was in one of his terrible fits. Four attendants, who had by this time become acquainted with his habits, rushed forward and seized his disengaged arm before the paroxysm was at its height. This pre- caution is absolutely necessary. Had not his hands been pinioned he would have bitten deep into his flesh.

The gentle communicative creature of a moment before was now a writhing monster. One attendant grasped him by both ears and held his head firmly on the pillow to keep him from bending forward and rending his breast. Stronger muscular efforts were probably never witnessed than the poor fellow made to free himself from restraint. A sort of wail poured from his mouth at the beginning of the fit. Suddenly he began to champ his jaws like a wild beast. We were informed that in a previous fit at the hospital he had turned himself and board so that he faced the floor, and buried his teeth in the carpet and wood. D'Aulle might well have feared to put his teeth and jaws in competition with this frenzied man. He next began to bark—literally to bark like a dog. It would be hard to persuade any one who saw him do this that Hunzinger was not laboring with an attack of hydrophobia. The attendants in binding his arms were obliged to use great caution, as one of them informed us if he succeeded in get- ting arm or hand within his grasp in one of these fearful fits he would crush either as in a vice. The man's struggles were so fearful that we dismissed both strips and attendants, and having nothing at stake we thought it about time to retire.

The Rev. Wenzel met us at the door. We stood talking to this gentleman some time. He informed us that Dr. Lang had attended Hunzinger, and was inclined to ascribe his fits to epilepsy. While talk- ing to the reverend gentleman we were surprised to receive a message from Hunzinger saying that he would like to see us. He had got over the paroxysm, and though very much exhausted, said he had suf- fered no pain. His sufferings arose from the sore- ness which followed his violent struggles.

We called at Dr. Lang's office and had a few words with that gentleman about Hunzinger's case. He said he did not think it was hydrophobia, but would have been glad if it were, as he entertained no doubt of being able to cure the complaint. If it be epi- lepsy, as Dr. Lang thinks it is, it is certainly a very peculiar case.

THE BURGLAR BURNS A HORSE THIEF.

[From the Binghamton (N. Y.) Democrat, Jan. 25.]

We receive the following letter from Mr. Schmitt, of Bullston Spa, and publish the same for the benefit of our readers, as it tells a few high upon Bullston's acts and scores where he was in the spring of 1870:—

BALLSTON SPA, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1871.

I have watched the case of the notorious Stoffel with anxiety, and with many others prefer that the matter of sentence will come down. You know his early career and his crimes, and feign hope to find summer there is a limit. Last spring about Bennett, of this county, arrested in Albany one Charles Brennan, alias Lawrence Francisco, for horse stealing. While in jail in this village he won the sym- pathy of his jailer by a remarkable revelation of the exploits of his gang, and told many curious tales. Upon being the information were arrested for stealing horses in this town and Stoffel, he acting as Stoffel's partner. The lads pleaded guilty and were sent to the penitentiary for a term of years. During the trial I observed to go in the court room, and behind me saw the identical fellow I knew Stoffel to be, and I saw the excited officer Bennett. Stoffel's right hand was shot from the Tower, as I remember, and the owner of the place of my mother, then living, informed me DE Bullett. After the trial he was taken to Albany, and, to justify, at least two of his gang in prison there, and we [illegible] Mr. Bennett [illegible] Stoffel's [illegible] Our people at liberty to fill for years [illegible] Let us now hope that justice will be [illegible] and get some of his due.

BALLSTON SPA.

A panther is said to be prowling about in the neighborhood of New Windsor, N. Y. [illegible]

THE COURTS.

Preference Claims in Bankruptcy—Admiralty Case—Diamond Smuggling Case—Action for Seaman's Wages—Breach of Promise—Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Preference Creditors—Important Decision.

Before Judge Blatchford.

In the Matter of John C. Kolbert vs. Henry L. Hoguet et al.—In this case Judge Blatchford has rendered the following decision:—

This case comes directly within the decision of this Court in the case of *In re* Black (2 Benedict). The debtor, when insolvent, suffered his property to be taken on legal process on behalf of the defendants as creditors of his, with the in- tent to give them a preference, and the defendants had at the time reasonable cause to believe that he was insolvent, and the transaction was in fraud of the provisions of the Bankruptcy act, and the transaction took place within four months before the filing of the petition in bankruptcy. It was a fraud in the act of the debtor to give, and for the defendant to take, the preference, with the intent on the part of the debtor that it should be a prefer- ence, the debtor being insolvent, and the defendants having reasonable cause to believe so, and reasonable cause to believe that the debtor intended the preference. The insolvency, the intent to give the preference, and the doing or suffering the thing which works the preference, are the elements on the part of the debtor. The elements of the part of the creditor are the receiving or being benefited by such thing, the having reasonable cause to believe the in- solvency of the debtor and the having reasonable cause to believe that a preference is intended. These six elements must coexist, but nothing else is necessary to make the transaction void if challenged by the assignee in bankruptcy in due time. In this case the defendants obtained the money which they realized through legal process, in- tending to keep it at all events, and intending to keep it as a preference, if it should be a preference, knowing that it must be a preference if the debtor should fail to induce the best of his creditors to take a compromise of forty cents on the dollar. The bill alleges sufficient facts to show that the debtor suffered his property to be taken, within the meaning of the act. There must be a decree for the plaintiff for the amount received by the defendants, with costs.

G. A. Seixas for the plaintiff; A. Blumenthal for the de- fendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Action for Seaman's Wages.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Edward Kleinschmidt vs. the Ship George Green.—This case, reported in the HERALD of yesterday, was resumed at the sitting of the Court. Some testimony having been taken the Judge took the papers and reserved his decision. The further hearing of admiralty cases was adjourned till Monday.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge of Smuggling Diamonds.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. A. G. Hardcliff.—The defendant is charged with having smuggled $60,000 worth of diamonds into this country from England. H. C. Justice, F. S. Emond Colonel Whitley, Chief of the Secret Service Department, and A. B. Newcome were examined in support of the charge. It was sworn that the defendant had made a statement to Jus- tice that he would smuggle the diamonds on shore, from the English steamer, in his boot legs, drawers, and socks, and that he had told Colonel Whitley that he had not passed the diamonds through the Custom House. The case for the government has rested, and the further hearing is ad- journed to the 3d day of February.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Alleged Breach of Promise and Seduction.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Julia Ferbach vs. Morris Jones.—This was a motion made by Mr. Levy to vacate an order of arrest. The action was brought to recover $25,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage, and seduction under said promise. In the month of April last the same case was commenced in the Superior Court, where an order of arrest was granted, and after the defendant was arrested the parties came to a settlement, the plaintiff executing a general release under seal and her attorney signing a discontinuance of the ac- tion. In December last plaintiff's attorney again applied to the Court for an order of arrest in the same cause of action, setting up an additional count, to the effect that the defendant had promised to marry the plaintiff and seduced her. On this another order of arrest was granted, holding the defendant to bail in the sum of $2,000, on which the present motion is made, upon affidavits, alleging that the plaintiff is a prostitute and is attempting to extort money from the defendant; that although he never promised to marry her, yet, in order to "buy his peace," he settled with her and gave her forty dollars, for which she signed a general release. Judge Daly took the papers and reserved his de- cision.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

The Working of the New Jury Law.

The January term of this branch of the Court of Common Pleas was brought to a close yesterday, every case which was ready for trial having been promptly disposed of by Judge Larremore and a most efficient panel of jurors.

Judge Larremore took occasion, before discharging the jurors for the term, to compliment them warmly on their punctual attendance, commenting on the beneficial results of the new jury law, which brought to the jury box men of the highest intelligence and integrity from the great commercial community of the metropolis.

MARINE COURT.

Decision.

By Judge Joachimsen.

Peter Franklyn Jones vs. J. S. Backus.—Motion for a new trial denied and judgment ordered for the defendant and against the plaintiff, with costs and twenty-five dollars al- lowed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

SENTENCES.

James Barry pleaded guilty to stealing $150 worth of human hair, on the 7th of January, from Letitia Hamilton. He was sent to the State Prison for five years, being an old offender.

Lewis Fielder, against whom were two indictments for larceny, and who pleaded guilty to stealing an overcoat worth thirty dollars, the property of William H. Scovill, at the Grand Central Hotel, was also sent to Sing Sing for five years.

Charles Rastaetter, who admitted a few days ago that he was guilty of forgery in the third degree, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Mary Gavin, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, was sentenced to Blackwell's Island for one year.

Alexander Gibbs and Henry Ormance pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and were sent to the Island for three months.

William C. King pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree and was sent to the City Prison for seven days.

William Smith pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree and judgment was suspended.

In all these cases facts and circumstances in extenuation of punishment were presented to Judge Bedford, principally the fact of previous good character, and the first appearance of the accused before the criminal bar. These considerations have always weight with the Court, who believes in giving first offenders of respectable antecedents a chance to redeem themselves.

ANOTHER ALLEGED ABORTIONIST IN COURT.

Harry Russell, a genteel looking fellow, was brought be- fore his Honor. District Attorney Garvin said that the ac- cused was jointly indicted with Amelia Armstrong, alias Madame Dumas, charged with committing an abortion upon a girl named Katie Hulse, in September; that the evidence against Russell was very slight, the complainant swearing that the Madame performed the operation at the instigation of her seducer. The complaining witness could not be found, and therefore the prosecuting officer consented to his dis- charge.

Judge Bedford, in discharging Russell, said that he (the prisoner) might learn from the lesson of yesterday—alluding to the sentence of "Doc" Wolf—that all professional abor- tionists brought before him, notwithstanding their reputed wealth, would have justice meted out to them when con- victed by juries.

DISCHARGE OF THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury, having completed their labors, were dis- charged with the thanks of the Court.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The Boxing and Stamping of Cigars.

Before Judge Benedict.

United States vs. Albert Dater.—The defendant in this case, which was reported in the HERALD of yesterday, was tried for violating the statute in regard to the boxing and stamping of cigars. Six thousand boxes of cigars were seized at his place in Atlantic street, but during the trial, when summoned for the officers called upon the District Attorney to produce the cigars in court, not one of them could be found. The evidence sub- mitted by the government so convinced the jury that Dater was guilty that they rendered a verdict against him, and he was remanded for sentence.

Three Months in the Penitentiary for Illegal Voting.

William Donahue, alias "Wilky," was indicted for having voted illegally at the last election. He pleaded not guilty. His counsel submitted that the facts of two physicians setting forth that Donahue was an imbecile in mind, and in view of this fact and of the fact that he had been imposed on by money lenders, Judge Benedict was inclined to sentence him to the Penitentiary for three months only.

A Colored Man Convicted of Repeating.

Thomas Jackson, a colored man, was tried on and yes- terday afternoon on the charge of having voted twice at the last election. The prosecution sought to show that after voting once he went to another polling place and voted the State ticket, and witnesses were examined to prove that the votes were stacked and left on the table. The coun- sel for the defence, Mr. J. H. Winston, set in evidence the poll book, which showed a blank opposite Jackson's name. Once of the inspectors testified that Jackson's votes were not received, and others swore that the votes were only laid on the ballot paper and that Jackson only put up two votes (round and depositing the ticket instead of the whole five. The jury found the prisoner guilty and recommended him to mercy.

An Alleged Illicit Distiller on Trial.

United States vs. Thomas Sullivan.—The defendant was in- dicted on the charge of having been engaged in the distillery business without paying upon his tax, near the corner of King and Conover streets, during last summer. The evidence was furnished by the District Attorney to show that Sullivan carried on the business there and made some 100 barrels of whiskey without paying revenue tax on distillery. The witnesses were given by men who worked in the distillery and carried the revenues, and by men who were associated with the defendant in some way or another. The case for the prosecution was closed, after which the court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 1.

The Action Against the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company—Damages Awarded.

Before Judge Fack.

Thomas Jones vs. The Brooklyn Life Insurance Company.—The plaintiff in this action sues to recover $2,000, the amount of a policy on the life of his son, Newman Jones, of Newark, N. J. The case was fully reported in the HERALD. The plaintiff [illegible] the defendants [illegible] the policy [illegible] Notice of [illegible] October 4, 1869.

dered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

How a Small Fortune Was Lost and Recovered.

Hester Dwindlers vs. F. W. Walker.—Plaintiff and defendant are cousins. Hester brought suit to recover the sum of $9,440 which she deposited with Walker, who never returned it to her. The defence was that Hester gave her cousin the money to speculate with for her benefit, and that it was all lost in legitimate speculation. It was further claimed by de- fendant that he gave no guarantee to plaintiff, and that she was to suffer any loss resulting from the speculations. The jury found for plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

More Losing Speculations.

Joseph Gregory vs. James H. and Alfred A. Drake.—The plaintiff sues the defendants, who are stock brokers, to re- cover $2,000 which he claims he gave them on May 23, 1863, to purchase at the first call of the Board of Brokers 200 shares of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad

porated into a comprehensive speech and sustained by citations of a large number of authorities.

Mr. Darlington made a brief rejoinder, when the Court took the papers, reserving its decision.

THE FREED FENIANS.

Arrival of the Russia with Reinforcements of the Exiles.

Their Reception at Jersey City—Great Enthusiasm—Address of Colonel Roberts—Triumphal Trip to Their Hotel—Copy of Burke's Pardon.

There was a great and enthusiastic crowd gathered outside of the Cunard dock at Jersey City yesterday at noon. This crowd had been waiting all the morning, up to their ankles in a thick, snowy slush, to receive the balance of the Irish exiles, who were expected by the steamship Russia, which vessel arrived at her dock at a few minutes past one o'clock. A committee of the Tammany Hall Association, consisting of Colonel William R. Roberts, Fire Commissioner James S. Hennessey, and Assistant Alderman Healy, crossed the ferry with ten carriages and were in waiting to receive the exiles as soon as the Russia came into the dock. Five other carriages, with O'Donovan Rossa, Captain McClure, Captain Mulleady and John Devoy, of the first detachment of Fenian exiles, arrived in company with Charles Sweeny, of Sweeny's Hotel, expecting to receive here their brothers. Great enthusiasm was manifested as soon as the crowd had ascertained that the exiles were on board. Colonel Roberts and Commissioner Hennessey jumped on board the steamer, and were shown to the saloon in which the exiles were gathered. General Thomas F. Burke stood in the centre, and around him were grouped the other eight exiles, passengers by the Russia, whose names are as follows:—Dr. David Dowling Mulcahy, Dr. Edward Power, William F. Roantree, George Brown, Captain Patrick Lennon, Edmund St. Clair, Patrick Welsh and Peter Margham. Mrs. Roantree and Mrs. Brown, the latter with two children, accompanied their husbands.

Colonel Roberts stepped forward and in a voice of great emotion addressed General Burke and his comrades as follows:—

I welcome you, gentlemen, in the name of the Tammany Hall Association and the municipal government of the city of New York, whose representatives are here present, to the free and hospitable shores of America. We have sympathized with you in your suffering and we rejoice in your freedom. There is but one sentiment, gentlemen, reigning in the breasts of Americans, and that is one of gladness at your liberation from the long and painful imprisonment which you have undergone on behalf of Ireland in the dungeons of Great Britain. We have carriages waiting here on the dock to convey you to a hotel where you will meet your brother exiles and receive substantial evidence of the hearty good will of your friends and countrymen in this land.

Colonel Roberts' address was received with applause by the exiles, and General Burke, a dashing, bold and handsome young soldier, expressed his warmest thanks to the representatives of Tammany Hall for their thoughtful kindness. Then a very affecting scene took place between O'Donovan Rossa, Mulleady, McClure and Burke and his comrades, embracing, hand-shaking and kissing being the order of the day. The exiles are

FINE LOOKING, INTELLIGENT MEN,

who seemed to have passed through great privations in prison. They all wore heavy frieze overcoats and had very thick beards. A carriage had been provided by Colonel Roberts to convey Mrs. Burke and Miss Burke, the mother and sister of the General, to Sweeny's; and the scene between the anxious mother and her heroic son was of a nature which does not admit of description here. The exiles have resolved to postpone all consideration of the proposed reception and parade for the present, as they are very tired and need rest after their voyage. Thousands visited Sweeny's yesterday, and the police could not repress the excitement or keep back the crowds.

The following letter from Mr. O'Gorman to Colonel Roberts will explain his absence from the steamer yesterday:—

416 West Twenty-third Street, Jan. 27, 1871.

My Dear Sir—I am suffering so much to-day from neuralgic cold, caught on our last voyage down the bay, that I must deny myself the pleasure of uniting with the other members of the committee in receiving the released Irish prisoners on their arrival in the Russia. Be kind enough to make my apologies to them, and believe me to be, dear sir, yours truly,

To Colonel Roberts. RICHARD O'GORMAN.

The following communication was handed to General Burke on board the steamer:—

New York, Jan. 26, 1871.

Dear Sir—A committee appointed at a meeting of the democracy at Tammany Hall on January 5, of which I am chairman, accompanied with representatives of the city government and numerous civic and Irish patriotic societies, made an excursion as far as Sandy Hook last evening, hoping to meet you on board the Russia and to convey you to the city without delay on our steamboat.

A severe snow-storm coming on, however, it was found necessary for the superintendent of the steamboat to proceed to New York.

Under these circumstances, and having no means of calculating the probable time of your arrival, we beg leave to forward you by hand this letter, assuring you of the cordial sympathy and welcome which await you.

On your arrival at the dock at Jersey City some members of our committee will attend you to the hotel at which your companions in imprisonment, who arrived by the Cuba, are now staying.

We have the honor to be, dear sir, your obedient servants,
RICHARD O'GORMAN, WM. R. ROBERTS,
JAMES S. HENNESSEY, T. HANLY.

The following is a copy of the pardon granted General Burke, which is similar to those given his comrades:—

THE PARDON.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen and Defender of the Faith, &c.—To all whom these presents shall come, greeting:—Whereas at a special commission of Oyer and Terminer and General Delivery holden at Dublin, in and for the county of Dublin, on the 5th of April, 1867, Thomas F. Burke, late of the United States of America, was in a lawful manner indicted, tried and found guilty of the crime of high treason, and had sentence of death passed upon him for the same; but afterwards our mercy was extended to the said Thomas F. Burke, and he was by warrant, duly signed, on that behalf, and ordered to be kept in penal servitude for the term of his natural life. And whereas in consideration of some circumstances humbly represented to us on behalf of the said Thomas F. Burke, we have thought fit, on the conditions hereinafter contained and expressed, to extend our royal mercy to the said Thomas F. Burke, know ye, therefore, that on the conditions hereinafter contained and expressed, we of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent of our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and counsellor, John Poyntz, Earl Spencer, K.G., our Lieutenant General and General Governor of that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, and according to the tenor and effect of our letter, under our royal signature, bearing date at our Court of St. James, the 31st day of December, 1870, in the thirty-fourth year of our reign, and now enrolled in the Record and Writ Office of our High Court of Chancery in Ireland aforesaid, have pardoned, remitted and released, and by these presents we do pardon, remit and release the said Thomas F. Burke, or by whatever other names or additions of name, office and mystery or place the said Thomas F. Burke is known, called or named, or was later known, called or named, the crime of which he stands convicted as aforesaid, and all and singular convictions and judgments thereupon, and, save as hereinafter mentioned, all pains, penalties and forfeitures thereby by him incurred as aforesaid, or incident or consequent upon the said crime or the commission thereof, or that judgment has thereupon or aforesaid. And our firm peace to him, the said Thomas F. Burke.—We, on the conditions hereinafter contained and expressed, do give and grant by these presents, forbidding that the said Thomas F. Burke, by the justices, sheriffs, escheators, bailiffs, coroners, or other the officers or ministers of us, our heirs and successors on the occasion may be molested, disturbed or in any manner aggrieved for the same, so that on the conditions hereafter contained and expressed the said Thomas F. Burke may stand right in open court if any persons against him should be willing to speak on the occasion aforesaid. And our further will is and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors. We do grant that these our letters patent, or the enrolment thereof, shall in all things be firm, good, valid and effective in the law, and shall be as well to the said justices and sheriffs, escheators, bailiffs and coroners as to all others, the officers and ministers, a sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalf. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that these our letters patent and the pardon, remission and release hereby granted are expressly subject to the calendar months next ensuing the date of these presents. And further, that the said Thomas F. Burke shall forthwith depart out of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and shall remain out of the said United Kingdom for the space of twenty years from the date of these presents. And further, that the said Thomas F. Burke shall not, during the space of twenty years, exercise or attempt, or claim to exercise within the said United Kingdom any capacity, right or privilege of which he was or has been deprived, or which was or has been lost, forfeited, extinguished or suspended by the crime aforesaid; or by reason of his having committed the same crime or been convicted of or adjudged guilty of or sentenced or attainted for such crime.

In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent.

Witness—John Poyntz, Earl Spencer, our Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland at Dublin.

This 3d day of January, in the thirty-fourth of her reign.

Enrolled in the Record and Writ Office of her Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland on the 5d day of January, 1871. M. J. BRADY.

The document was of parchment two by three feet in size, and under wax seal an inch thick by six inches in diameter.

Two of the most distinguished Fenians, John O'Leary and Thomas Clarke Luby, who were expected to have been passengers by the Russia, did not arrive yesterday. They have remained in Europe, and will make Belgium their home for the present. Both of these gentlemen have lived for many years on the Continent, and are proficient in several languages.

THE STEAMER FLORIDA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 27, 1871.

The steamer Florida, supposed to be a Cuban cruiser, arrived here last night. Plutarch Gonsalvez, who came in her, says she has no connection with Cuba, but is sent to Halifax for sale by her owner, for whom he is agent.

SUICIDE AT GREENPOINT.

John Becker, proprietor of a dining saloon in Union avenue, Greenpoint, committed suicide yesterday forenoon by cutting his throat with a razor in one of the outhouses in the rear of his place of business. Becker was a native of Germany, thirty-two years of age and unmarried. His tragical end was the result, it is said, of excessive imbibation.

AFTER THE SNOW STORM.

The Sleighing—Broadway Musical with the Tingle of Merry Bells—Street Cars in Distress—Ice Obstructions to Navigation—A Curious Coincidence.

The principal thoroughfares of the city are fields of snow, which are ploughed and furrowed by sleighs of all descriptions, from the rickety turn-out of the corner grocery to the stylish four-in-hand of the young blood which speeds on its wild career, regardless of the life and limb of pedestrians who cross the snow-encumbered streets, the tingling of the bells being the only sound that forewarns its otherwise noiseless approach. The street cars travelled at snail's pace. There were double the usual number of horses, but half the usual number of cars and four times the usual number of passengers and in those streets through which they ran the ploughs have heaped up the snow into mountain ridges which make them impassable for ordinary vehicles. Every now and then a car would get off the track or be blocked up by some vehicle in distress. Yesterday afternoon one of the Sixth avenue cars, which was packed with human freight, stood in the latter predicament. Presently a free barter of oaths ensued. The driver swore, the conductor swore and the male passengers swore mentally, if not audibly. Everybody heaped imprecations upon something or somebody, except a clerical looking gentleman who, to judge by his facial expression, seemed so shocked by this

GENERAL PROFANITY

that he devoutly wished himself on the other side of Jordan. It must have been a herculean task for "the recording angel" to compute and classify the number of oaths that floated upon the atmosphere at this moment. The crossings were up till noon nearly impassable for passengers. Ever and anon some hapless pedestrian who crossed Broadway found himself deeply immersed in slush, to the amusement of the passers by. Towards noon, however, the warm rays of the sun melted the snow on the pavements, and sorely-tried humanity, that had been plodding through vast mounds of snow, was now reduced to the still other necessity of wading through slush and water.

LEVERICH'S LEGION

of 400 laborers, with 800 carts, marched into Broadway before the dawn and ruthlessly swept the "beautiful" invader from the roadway.

The bay and North and East rivers were choked up with floating ice. About eleven o'clock in the morning a solid field of ice, extending from Roosevelt to Gouverneur street, encountered an East river ferryboat, which was, therefore, forced to make long detours to avoid this bulk mass, and passengers to Brooklyn and Williamsburg were more than an hour in reaching their destinations. Boats on the North river that usually carry in ten minutes occupied fully half an hour in accomplishing the object. At one time the ferryboats Commodore Perry and Idaho and the Hunter's Point boat Southampton were

ICE BOUND

and unable to move for an hour. The Sylvan Glen was compelled to land her passengers at Brooklyn on account of the same impediment. It is a noteworthy fact that fourteen years ago yesterday Long Island Sound was frozen over, and persons walked from Connecticut to the Long Island shore.

All the trains that arrived in the city yesterday were from half an hour to three hours behind time, the tracks having been in some parts blocked up with huge masses of snow.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, Herald Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	48	20	3 P. M.	50	31
6 A. M.	48	25	6 P. M.	48	31
9 A. M.	46	24	9 P. M.	49	29
12 M.	53	28	12 P. M.	39	27

Average temperature yesterday... 26¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year... 45½

Dr. Frederick R. Marvin read an exhaustive essay on "Human Blood" before the Liberal Club last evening.

The steamship City of London will sail on Monday afternoon for Liverpool and Queenstown, and will be the first mail steamer for Europe. The mail will be closed at the New York Post Office on Monday, at two o'clock P. M.

The new census of the First ward gives a return of 14,593; the old one gave 15,185—showing a decrease of 637. In the Sixteenth ward the new return gives 48,455; the old one 45,541—showing an increase of 2,915.

The Tammany Hall Ward Committee of the Ninth ward was organized a few evenings since at their headquarters, corner of Barrow and Hudson streets, by the election of John G. Hartland as chairman and James A. Henney and James C. Klein as secretaries. The meeting was unusually well attended, some forty members being present.

Arthur Gilman will lecture this evening at Cooper Union on "Traits of American Humor." This lecture is one of the free course of scientific lectures for the people, under the direction of the trustees of Cooper Institute. Thus far the lectures have been well attended and have been received with much evident satisfaction.

The committee having charge of the distribution of the Tweed coal in the First ward met last evening, and, on motion of Mr. N. Muller, adopted resolutions of thanks to Mr. W. M. Tweed. The committee have already distributed one hundred tons of coal, thus aiding two hundred needy families. They have shown no partiality in the distribution, the only qualification asked from the applicants being a want of the relief.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias have been holding a convention in Tammany Hall, the first session of which was called to order by Grand Chancellor John W. Root Thursday morning, since which two sessions each day have been held. Aside from transacting the usual annual routine business, such as the instalment of a few new officers and the appointment of several committees, nothing of interest was done.

James Smith, a young man eighteen years of age, and who says he is employed in a piano factory, appeared before Justice Shandley yesterday, at Jefferson Market, charged with stabbing Alexander Stabell, of No. 112 Third avenue. Smith, it seems, was loitering about the door of the house where Stabell lives, and when questioned by the latter as to his business there Smith used very abusive language, consigning Mr. Stabell to the lower regions, and finally drawing a knife struck the complainant with it, injuring him severely. Justice Shandley committed the prisoner to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

Assistant District Attorney J. R. Fellows addressed the William M. Tweed Workingmen's Association of the Eighteenth ward, at their rooms, Third avenue, near Twenty-third street, last evening. Mr. Fellows took for his subject the "Rise, Design and Future Aim of the Democratic Party." In his usual ornate but vigorous style he proved to the satisfaction of his audience that the safety and well-being of the country depended on the adherence to the principles of Jefferson, Monroe and Madison. After the address a vote of thanks was tendered by Judge Freedmand, and unanimously responded to by the society.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

The Emigration and Land Schemes.

A convention composed of gentlemen prominently identified with certain Pennsylvania and Western railroad interests, and representing extensive land grants in connection therewith, which has been in session several days in this city, adjourned last evening. The main business of the meeting was the collection of funds for the furtherance of a scheme to obtain control of all immigrants landed at this port, and it was arranged that on Monday next their Washington agents should endeavor to secure a suspension of the rules of the House, and substitute for the original bill—which they propose to recall from the committee, a measure specially framed in their interest, and hope by this means to dispose of their land to the emigrants under their "protection" on their own terms. One Roland, who was recently bitterly denounced on the floor of the House by Mr. Farnsworth, is understood to be engineering this matter at the Capitol. The scheme will be strenuously opposed by parties interested at this point, and its success is regarded as extremely doubtful.

THE AMERICAN BANKERS IN PARIS.

Office of John Munroe & Co.,
New York, Jan. 27, 1871.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

We find the following statement in your paper of this morning from an American recently from Paris:—"All the American banking houses, excepting that of Bowles Brothers, are closed." Permit us to say, in reply, that our house in Paris is not closed, nor has it been closed at any time since the commencement of the war. Very respectfully,

JOHN MUNROE & CO.

MOUNT WASHINGTON METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Summit Mount Washington, Jan. 27, 1871.

Observations taken at seven P. M.:—Barometer, 23.6, being a change since last report of minus 51; thermometer, 3 degrees below zero; relative humidity, 56; wind, W. N. W.; velocity of wind, 54 miles per hour. There have been clouds on the mountain all day. The frost work began to form again, but a change of the wind is breaking it off again, and throwing it, with the ice, in perfect showers against the house, with a violence that is likely to keep us wide awake as long as it continues.

The Elephant Romeo.—The celebrated elephant Romeo, it will be remembered, killed his keeper about two years ago. In order to secure him at that time it was found necessary to throw him off of his feet. This was done with great difficulty. The fall caused a severe bruise on the side of the animal. This bruise caused the formation of a tumor, which increased in size until it got as large as a man's head, and endangered the life of Romeo. A veterinary surgeon was then called in, and last week he succeeded in removing the tumor. The operation was performed at the winter quarters of Romeo, on Ridge avenue, above Jefferson street, Philadelphia, and the animal was securely fastened by four log chains. The elephant is now doing well.

EUROPE.

GERMANY ON THE WAR.

What Frankfort Says of the Condition in the Field and the Finance.

Marching to the Front—The French Prisoners—Condition on the Bourse.

DIPLOMACY AT WORK AT WILHELMSHOHE.

The Cunard steamship Russia, Captain Lott, from Liverpool 14th and Queenstown 15th, and the Inman steamship City of London, Captain Tibbetts, from the same ports on the 12th and 13th, arrived at this port yesterday after stormy passages. The advices by these steamers have been anticipated by telegraph. From among a large budget of correspondence from the Herald's specials in different parts of Europe we give the following letter on account of the interest excited just now as to the probable government of France in the immediate future.

GERMANY.

What Frankfort Says of the Condition in the Field and the Finances—The French Prisoners—The Bourse.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 4, 1871.

For the last fortnight large bodies of troops have been passing our town on the way to the seat of war, mostly directed to Belfort, where severe fighting is expected, as large French forces from the South are on the way to try to raise the siege. They fancy even that it would be possible for them to make a raid into German territory; but they will be much mistaken, as this eventuality has not been lost sight of. We see now much more of the war than hitherto, as great preparations are made to bring the war to a close early in spring. As in the new annexed territories of Hanover, Hessia, Nassau and our town the old Prussian regulations were not in force and the youth not drilled, levies were only made of such classes as became liable to military service after the annexation. Now an appeal has been made for volunteers among these classes, and, as the war continues to be popular—as far as it is desirable to bring it to an end—many young men will respond to the call.

For the last two days reports have reached our bankers from inside Paris that the surrender is close at hand, the troops being disheartened and adverse to further service, and the distress being enormous. If the French thus continue to fight against fate it is the clearest proof that they want common sense, and that their leaders might be patriotic, but certainly not statesmen.

FRANCE IN CAPTIVITY.

The French officers at Wiesbaden, and some of those who resided here, have been brought to places more remote from France, as some of them have broken their word, and others had behaved arrogantly in the cafés, provoking others by insulting language whenever the Indépendance contained a such report about fabulous victories. Still, the great majority behave well, and these are welcome visitors at our clubs. Many are studying German, and will acquire a better knowledge of our country, which might cure them of the hobby by which they harassed their neighbors with senseless wars to acquire a border strip of our country. They are now taught a lesson which may be of profit to the present generation; but then their lust for war will revive and they will be anxious for glory again for the very same thing which now appears to them arson and murder.

HOME CONSEQUENCES.

One of the worst effects of the war is the callousness for everything else; people are absorbed by military events and do not care for the great power the military and absolute party acquire thereby. It is a common occurrence that young soldiers, wounded, leave the hospital before being totally cured, to join their comrades in the field; large numbers of such people, some yet limping, are seen marching in the streets in this severe frost to join the miseries inseparable from a state of warfare at this time of the year.

ON THE BOURSE.

Our Bourse continues dull; Americans alone make an exception, as they are largely bought for investment. The German confederate loan is equally in good request, and is paid two per cent premium. English scrip is half per cent lower, as the subscribers in England are availing themselves of the premium to sell them on our market; the English are seldom steady holders of foreign bonds. The Roumanian loan is flat, as the first coupon falling due on the recently issued seven and a half per cent bonds has not been paid at maturity. Spanish have been interested with the assassination of Prim; the confidence in this State being always at a low ebb. Speculative stocks of all kinds are neglected and drooping, as it is feared that by the surrender of Paris large lots of foreign stocks there marketable will be sold to make room for the proper requirements. Money is here a drug, and freely offered for long loans at three and a half per cent. Bills for discount are scarcely to be got, as our bankers are still reluctant to accept bills, so that the circulation is very restricted.

NAPOLEON.

Diplomacy at Work at Wilhelmshohe—Mails for the Emperor—Activity—The Orleanists at Work—Untiring Efforts—Making Capital—Behind the Scene—The ex-Emperor's Visitors—Personal Attentions.

WILHELMSHOHE, Jan. 19, 1871.

Anxious as I am to keep you fully posted on everything that happens here, it is my duty to state that, from all appearances and from the heavy mails which daily arrive and depart, the most important, and, of course, secret, negotiations are carried on with the imperial prisoner at the castle. If I were to classify into periods the nine weeks of my stay here I would call the last few days the period of "Diplomatic Activity," an activity which, I can safely state, extends to correspondence and telegraphic despatches to and from nearly all continental countries and governments. I have good reasons to believe that several of the reigning dynasties, and among them the most liberal in Europe, have thought proper to appeal to King William of Prussia, and represent to him the terrible consequences which must result from a further continuation of the war—consequences highly injurious to all other nations, and destructive of time-honored institutions of social order and public morality. The case stood no longer only as between Germany and France, but its aspect had now become a threat for the rest of the civilized world. By staking her last man and dollar Prussia could perhaps afford to carry on this war for another year. Not so could Europe. The ambitious demagogues who tyrannize France, and whose interest is the protraction of hostilities, must be annihilated by all means, even, if needs be, by withdrawing the forces investing Paris and marching them against the armies levied by those demagogues in the provinces. Such is about the tenor of the aforesaid representations, which with respect to the last sentence, it is necessary to observe, reached Versailles a few days previous to the opening of the bombardment upon Mont Avron.

It is asserted here that for some length of time an unpleasant feeling existed at Versailles between the King and Count Bismarck, owing to the latter having too long deferred the friendly step towards Austria which the King had repeatedly and urgently advised and finally insisted upon.

DISHONORABLE.

When information reached here that the government in Tours had offered a premium of 750 francs to every officer who, whether imprisoned on parole or not, would make good his escape the Emperor was shocked and overwhelmed with grief. Such a stain upon the honor of his country was more than his stoicism could bear. He openly declared such conduct an outrage and depravity of the deepest dye.

The officers of his suite were serious and reticent on this point; they still hoped that the gloomy news of this act of the Tours government would not be corroborated, but on the following day their last doubts were removed by the official gazette of the provisional government.

ORLEANISTIC PROPAGANDISM.

Very correct details are known here concerning the movement of the Orleanists in France, Germany and other countries. They now have established in each chef lieu de département a committee whose task it is to agitate apparently in favor of a republic. The Prussians are charged by them with deeds of cruelty and ignominy, but they readily admit that the French are often guilty of similar conduct, always adding that the latter are excusable, having been utterly corrupted and vitiated under the imperial rule. If talking to Prussians they are extremely polite and versatile on politics, assuring them that the country would sooner submit to ruin than allow a restoration of the empire and Bonapartes—a fact, they say, which ought to be reported and cannot be mentioned too often at headquarters. Just this latter addition, coming alike from several parties, created suspicion in Versailles. Some officers were despatched in various directions, and in a few days it became evident from their reports that the whole was made up by an Orleans organization, who adopted this mot d'ordre with a view of influencing the action of German diplomacy.

BEHIND THE SCENE.

The manifestoes of French officers published in the Indépendance Belge are no less the work of the Orleans party. This is as fully known here as in Versailles, and abundant proof of it has been furnished. The vast property owned by the members of the Orleans family facilitated such operations. At the head of their intrigues in Germany stands the family of the Prince of Saxe-Coburg Cohary (who owns the beautiful castle and estates of Ebenthal, near Vienna), the spouse of the Prince being a daughter of Louis Phillippe. In each town or fortress where prisoners are stationed the Orleanists have established a regular agency, which keeps in communication with the officers and men, and furnishes supplies in money or kind. The central agencies in France connect with their branches in Germany by messengers. One of the latter—M. Loison—President of the Court of Appeals in Lyons, met with a surprise when making his appearance, a few days ago, at Versailles, in order to obtain a passport to the German frontier. His papers of identification were lying on the desk of Count Bismarck, who was looking over them when the applicant was told to enter the office. Pointing to one of M. Loison's French passports, made out to "M. le Président de la Cour," the Count took up a pen and inserted after "our" the word impériale. I have had the paper in question in my own hands, and know that it has been shown to-day to the Emperor.

VISITORS.

General Frossard, the tutor of the Imperial Prince, has been here for a few days. He is extremely quiet and retired in his manner, and has none of the characteristics of a Frenchman. For this reason, probably, he was treated rather coldly by his countrymen here, though received very cordially by the Emperor. Another guest, who came in company with him, was Count Aguado; he, too, was greeted very friendly by Napoleon.

PERSONAL ATTENTIONS.

More than 500 letters of congratulation were received by the Emperor during the first week of the new year from non-commissioned officers and soldiers. Some of these letters contained upwards of a hundred signatures and all were couched in the most affectionate terms. They would have afforded an excellent material for a counter demonstration in the Indépendance Belge, which could not have refused to publish them. But the Emperor was averse to such a step and even forbade it.

Regarding the recent prohibition of the same journal in Germany the Emperor said:—"I'm sorry for it, as lately it has gained me many friends and laid bare the tactics of my enemies."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Elevated Pneumatic Railway.

HARLEM, Jan. 24, 1871.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

Being a constant reader of the Herald, I have particularly noticed in its columns, from time to time, various suggestions and plans for underground, surface and elevated railways for rapid transit to and from either end of our island. Among them all, in my opinion, the most feasible is the "elevated pneumatic tube," a description of which appeared a short time since in the Herald. All know what a vast expenditure would naturally be incurred in the construction of an underground railway of any sort whatever. Surface railways would involve, where great speed is to be attained, a fearful sacrifice of human life. Elevated railways, when exposed to the elements, would not be always in working condition for speed, and horses, becoming frightened at sight of cars overhead, would in a great many instances become unmanageable, and runaways would be of momentary occurrence, at loss to limb or life. The elevated pneumatic tube, however, would not necessarily cost over $250,000 per mile—as stated by the proprietors—and could be run at a great speed without danger and without noise, the tracks being protected from the weather and unobstructed at all times. I offer the above simply as a suggestion, which I believe to be in the right direction, for a cheap, rapid and safe transit, for the interest of all our citizens. Yours respectfully,

JAMES G. D. BURNETT.

Changing of Officers of the Army.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25, 1871.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

Sir—Is it not time that the authorities stopped tinkering with the army? Scarcely have we done with the demoralizing legislation of Congress before the officials in the War Department must have an opportunity of trying their hands at military reconstruction, and if, between the two, the army escapes demoralization it will be a wonder. This time the artillery is the victim, for, strange to say, they have just discovered that this branch of the service has thirty or forty more officers than it needs, or, rather, if they would own the truth, they take advantage of an opportunity to "weed out" this number of that class of officers known as "civil appointments." More gracious than our legislators, they propose to allow the unfortunates to transfer to the infantry, thus making way for the graduates of West Point. If the artillery has too many officers, follow the well established military rule, and make the selection according to date of commission, and no one could complain, for it seems well understood that these thirty or forty officers are to be taken from the non-graduates. Is this invidious distinction in favor of West Point never to cease? FORSYTHE.

More of the New Orleans Prize Money.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25, 1871.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

The question is asked in this day's edition of your valuable paper, "Where is the New Orleans prize money?" There are a great many poor widows and orphans who would bless the man that could tell where it is and cause it to be paid over to where it belongs. Why is it not paid? I am sure the opening of the port of New Orleans to the commerce of the world did as much to break up the rebellion as any blow it received, or if it did not, the revenue that the government received by the opening of the port was sufficient in itself in a few months to pay all that the fleet claim, to say nothing of the millions of dollars' worth of the enemy's property destroyed, and the millions of dollars' worth that was secured and either sold for the benefit of, or transferred for the use of Uncle Sam. Where is Ben Butler? Does he forget the night that his boat upset just below the forts, and a boat's crew from the Katahdin "fished him out?" Let him now pay for his life at that time by "fishing this money" out of the hands of those who have it, and see that it is placed in the hands of those who will pay it over to those who fought and lived, and to the widows and orphans of those who fought and died on that glorious 24th of April. I am sir, very respectfully, A BLUE JACKET, who served on the United States steamer Katahdin.

The Elevated Cable Suspension Road.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

Your issue of yesterday contains an appeal for some one to find a way to avoid slow and interrupted transit to the upper part of the city. I beg, in reply, through your valuable columns, to say that, of some twenty or more plans critically examined by myself and others, we find no one better adapted to overcome the difficulty named than the plan of Morse for an elevated cable suspension car road. This road can be built in six months, if we are rightly informed, and only at a cost of $3,500,000, from the Battery to Harlem river. Yet there are some men in this city who favor the building of a right of way road through the city that will cost at least four millions or the property before the work can commence. We appeal to the public to know which of these two most popular plans is the better. Y.

A SHOCKING STORY.

An Old Man and Woman Done to Death—Their Son-in-Law "Gets the Old Folks Out of the Way"—A Revolting Picture of Filial Depravity.

A case will come before Coroner Volhardt in Jersey City to-day which reveals the most revolting cruelty, and which may result in placing one individual on trial for his life. On Hoboken avenue, near the cattle yards, is a dwelling known as "The Old Stone House." In the rear of this building is a frame structure, the lower floor of which is occupied by a man named Spiedh, while an old man of seventy, named John Miller, and his wife occupied the upper floor. Both these buildings belong to Adam Scherer, who is Miller's son-in-law, who also lived in the same apartments with him. A week ago something occurred in these apartments which attracted the attention of Spiedh on the lower floor. He rushed up stairs, and, meeting Scherer at the door, asked him what all the noise was about. The latter replied, as alleged, that the old folks were in his way, and that he wanted to get them out of his way. Spiedh pushed forward and encountered

A DISMAL SPECTACLE.

The old man Miller lay gasping on the floor. The old woman was stretched on the bed almost helpless. She uttered not a word, but directed a long, steady gaze on the old man, whose sufferings evidently added to the intensity of her own. There had been a struggle, but only a brief struggle, and if Scherer's object was really to

GET THE OLD FOLKS OUT OF THE WAY

he succeeded but too well, perhaps better than he counted upon. The poor old woman could not survive the shock. Her husband's sufferings told upon her so keenly that she sank into her bed and bewailed her husband's misery day and night till Wednesday, when she breathed her last. Before darkness had set in the following evening the old man's spirit took flight, to join that of his wife in a better world.

These are the facts of the case as far as known, which a Coroner's jury will have to pass upon. In the meantime Scherer is held to bail to await the result of the Inquest. Numerous statements have been made that the old couple have been subjected to cruel treatment at his hands for a long time past. The physicians will make known the result of the post-mortem examination to-day, which may throw some light on this extraordinary case. Some of the neighbors attributed Scherer's conduct to his desire to get possession of some property belonging to the old folks. The sight of the two corpses, lying side by side, yesterday, was one which would move the stoniest heart. The body of the old man exhibits the marks of rough treatment, and by whom this treatment was administered the Coroner's jury will have to determine.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Charles Jolly, Jr., and John Armstrong, the Murderers of the Lepine Family.

Account of the Fiendish Act and Description of the Perpetrators—Where the Crime was Enacted—The Victims—The Witnesses Against the Prisoners—The Trial and Sentence of Death—How the Murderers Appeared in Prison—The Day of Execution — The Closing Scene of the Tragedy.

The Herald published at the time the facts of a most atrocious and cruel murder of five people which was committed on the 19th of November last near the village of Potosi, Washington county, Mo., by two fiends named Charles Jolly, Jr., and John Armstrong. These men worked around the lead mines in that vicinity and were notorious for their dangerous and worthless character. They had both been in the army during the war and probably did a good deal of the murderous bushwhacking so common in the southern part of the State. They had both been married, but their wives do not live with them, nor do they nor any of their relatives apparently take any interest in them.

The murder was

A DEVILISH WORK

and seemed to have no motive, except the hellish instinct of a semi-brutish nature maddened by intoxication can be called a motive. The victims were David Lepine, a miner, a woman named Fanny Christopher, who lived with him as his wife, Mary Christopher, her sister, and two children, each little one claiming one of the sisters as its mother. They lived in a log cabin about a mile and a half from Potosi, in a lonely spot, situated half a mile from the main road. It is said that the house bore a very indifferent reputation, and the character of neither female occupant would stand comparison with that of Diana or Cæsar's wife. However that may be there are none left there now to tell whether sin or virtue dwelt there. About eleven o'clock on Saturday night, 19th of November, 1869, the two murderers, Jolly and Armstrong, who had been to Potosi to purchase whiskey for a Sunday debauch, drove up in a wagon to the door of Lepine's cabin and entered. They were drunk. They took their jug of whiskey in with them, which might intimate that they entered with the intention to continue the night's debauch, and not at that moment for the purpose of murder.

PROVIDENCE IN HIS WISDOM

always provides a witness to bring murder home. In this case the witness was a little boy twelve years old, Leon Jolly, brother of the murderer. They left him in the wagon to tend the horses, but getting cold, he went towards the house and was at once attracted by

A NOISE AND A SCUFFLE.

Looking through the window he saw his brother struggling on the floor with Mary Christopher, while Armstrong was holding back David Lepine and the other woman. Jolly then rose from the floor and shot Lepine dead with a revolver, putting four balls into him; then, knocking Mary Christopher to the earth with a blow of his fist, he put the pistol to her head and scattered her brains over the cabin and over his own face and person. Armstrong meantime had seized an axe and struck dead Sarah Christopher. To make the bloody business sure, he then hacked and chopped at his victims until their heads were severed from their bodies. All this while the two poor children were weeping spectators of this awful tragedy from their little bed in the corner of the hut. While they lived the murderers conceived that their devilish work was imperfect. Armstrong, seizing one of the children by the feet,

DASHED ITS BRAINS OUT

against the wall. Then kindling some dry leaves which lay on the hearth, he threw the other innocent upon the burning pile. Jolly—more merciful—or more eager for the consummation of the crime—snatched the child from the flames and beats its head against the ground until life is extinct. All this was witnessed by the

POOR PARALYZED BOY

Leon through the window; and all this dreadful story he told calmly enough at the trial, which occurred on the 22d of December following, at Potosi. The ruffians then

SET THE HOUSE ON FIRE

and, jumping into the wagon, drove off to Jolly's brother-in-law's in the neighborhood, where they remained till Monday, and then fled to the house of a man named Lucas, at Rush Tower, Jefferson county, where they were captured that evening, securely tied and brought back to Potosi next day. Here they were only saved from being lynched by the courage of Deputy Sheriff Breckinridge, who held them against a furious crowd; but unfortunately in doing so was compelled to use his pistol, causing the death of one man.

GOVERNOR M'CLURG

furnished the Sheriff with a guard of thirty soldiers under command of Captain Edward Lohman, and under their protection the prisoners were conveyed to the jail in St. Louis, whence they were carried back to Potosi for trial. There was much difficulty in finding a jury, for who in that whole vicinity were not prejudiced against the two fiends? The trial lasted nearly two days, the principal witness being the boy Leon Jolly. They were defended by Mr. J. J. Brady. They were convicted, of course, and

SENTENCED TO DIE

in the jail at Potosi, on the 27th of January, 1871. The murderers are

CREOLES,

half French, half Indian, as was their victim, Lepine. In the scale of humanity they must take the lowest place. They can neither read nor write, and until visited by the reverend fathers Brennan and O'Reilly in jail, possibly

NEVER HEARD OF RELIGION.

After the trial and conviction of the prisoners Potosi was not considered a safe place for them, so intense was the feeling of abhorrence at the bloody, unnatural tragedy in the entire country round. They were therefore conveyed at once under military escort back to St. Louis jail to await the coming of the fatal day.

VISIT TO THE PRISONERS.

In this miserable building, which is not commodious enough for village purposes, I visited the semi-brutal, unintelligent convicts—the lowest specimens of intellectual humanity, though in physique fair specimens enough of the wild beast—I ever saw, upon entering the wretched edifice called a jail, with Mr. Renaud, the deputy jailer,

CHARLES JOLLY, JR.

He unlocked and swung back the heavy door of the nearest cell on the ground floor at the right of the entrance and called into the darkness, "Jolly, come out. Here's a gentleman wants to speak to you." A tall, athletic young man, of about thirty, obeyed the summons by stepping to the door and leaning against the sill in an easy, nonchalant manner. He looked a little surprised, evidently, that any visitor wished to break the monotony of that dismal cell. He was roughly clad. He wore a soft hat, slouched on his forehead, from under which a tangled lock of hair hung down to his eyebrows. His costume, his underclothing especially, was filthy in the extreme, showing that he had not drawn much upon the resources of the Mississippi since his incarceration. The expression of the face was hardly a degree above that of a wild animal, although his features were not irregular, but rather straight, decisive and prominent. The expression of the eyes made them most unpleasant to look into, which, indeed, it was difficult to do in consequence of their restless and ever-constant motion.

Having nothing of a consolatory character to say to the unfortunate wretch I felt somewhat embarrassed at opening the conversation; but on alluding to his situation and the dreadful nature of his crime, for which he was about to suffer, he answered, in a quick and restless manner, "We didn't do it, sir. We weren't there. They are going to hang us for what we didn't do." "But, Jolly," I said, "you were in Potosi that evening, and you had been drinking whiskey. Besides, you had a gun and an axe with you. Now, these poor people were all killed in a horrible manner. If you did not do it, have you any idea who did?" "Yes, sir. There were lots of people going to that place—niggers and white people. Some of them done it, I suppose. We weren't there at all." "But your brother swore that he saw you and Armstrong murdering the family." "They bought my brother to swear against us. They bought him with clothes and money. We hadn't a fair trial at all. We had no one to speak for us, and they bought up the boy with money to hang us; my brother-in-law told me so." Upon this point he seemed resolute, though of course there was not the slightest probability of truth in it. Upon asking him his age he said he did not know, but he heard that it was in a book at home. He said that he was married, and had one child in Jefferson county—a boy eight years old—and it was to see him he went there, when they arrested him. His father, he stated, was a Frenchman, and his mother was an "Accamundo." "An Indian?" "No; the priest says she was not an Indian; she was an 'Accamundo.'" He had evidently caught the sound all wrong, but did not really know anything of his parentage. "You belong to some Church, then?" I said. "I am a Catholic. The priest and the Sisters come here to talk to me." "Oh, then," I said, "you are well taken care of; and you understand that repentance and atonement are all that are left you now in the hope of salvation." To this he answered in a broken voice, as if half ashamed of the sound of it, "We can't be sorry for it when we didn't do it," still speaking in the plural number, for his comrade as well as himself, and still persisting in their innocence. Finding that there was very little information to be had from Jolly, except the sullen denial of his guilt, I bid him goodby, accepting slowly and with a shudder

THE BLOOD-STAINED HAND

which he offered. Proceeding up an iron staircase with the jailor we came to the cell of the

SECOND MURDERER,

John Armstrong, who stepped out of his dark den to speak to me. He was a stouter and an older man than Jolly, but infinitely more forbidding in appearance. He was square-shouldered, rather heavily built, and might be about thirty-six years old, if one could discover any index of age or youth in the mass of squalor and brutishness which the man presented. He was, if possible, more dirty and forlorn-looking than his comrade. A broad, flat, battered nose—not unlike an organ sometimes seen in the House at Washington—disfigured his face. He wore a tattered suit of Confederate gray, a short cloak, hanging loosely on him, of the same color, without a collar, was rolled up tight about his neck, and secured with numerous cords. He wore a tattered, greasy, broad-leafed military hat, drawn down over his right eye, which I soon discovered was

TOTALLY BLIND.

But the most disgusting feature about him was his nails, which were like those of a bird of prey, and at which he kept constantly picking and dragging during the interview, until my nerves almost gave out.

If Nebuchadnezzar, when he was turned out to grass, was only furnished with similar weapons he would have made brave havoc on his clover patch. He told the same story as his companion in crime. There was hardly anything to be got out of him except the same continual

"WE DIDN'T DO IT!"

He admitted being at Potosi on the Saturday of the murder and getting whiskey. He said he was not drunk, but that Charley was tight. He denied going to Lepine's cabin at all; knew nothing about having a pistol, and said that the first he heard of the murder was when he was at supper in a house of a friend named Lucas, at Rush Tower, Jefferson county, where he had gone to see "his nephew," and a crowd rushed at him and knocked him off his chair with a club.

ANY HOPE OF MERCY?

"Armstrong, do you expect any respite or pardon from the Governor?" "We have no friends," he answered nervously, clutching the railings of the gallery. "They are all against us. They want to hang us and I suppose they will. We got a lawyer in Potosi, but we never heard from him." "Had you any quarrel with Lepine or his family?" "No, sir; never had no quarrel. We were cousins. I knew him since he was a boy." "You are not married?" "No, sir; I have a wife somewhere, but she is with other men; but I have a mother and two little sisters no bigger than my knee." Here he exhibited some emotion, twisting and writhing a good deal and finishing the sentence with

SOMETHING LIKE A SOB.

"I see two military buttons in your vest—were you a soldier?" "I was in the war." "With the federal army?" "No, not the federal army." "With the rebels?" "No, no, no—(eagerly)—not the rebels, the federals." On whichever side he fought there could be no mistake that both he and his comrade belonged to those terrible gangs of bushwhackers who committed such fearful depredations in Southeastern Missouri during the war. "Armstrong, they say you are a Creole." "I believe so; I don't know." "Who do you suppose committed this dreadful murder?" "There were plenty besides Charley and me to do it. Every one went to that place; niggers and all. It was no better than a —— house. Anyhow, I went there that Saturday. I went from Potosi to Jefferson county. I know nothing about the murder."

FAREWELL.

Not wishing to tell this poor wretch the mean purpose then in my mind to go all the way to Potosi to see him strangled, I said:—"Well, Armstrong, goodby; I may never see you again," although I knew that inexorable professional duty compelled me to be a visitor in the horrid human shambles when the deed was being done.

THE INDIFFERENCE OF THE CRIMINALS

as to their fate was remarkable. They did not seem to possess any consciousness as to the difference between life and death in their own case no more than in that of their victims. Possibly the ministry of their spiritual comforters had created some feelings of devotion under this callous surface. It was evident to me, however, that they had not the impudent effrontery of so many of our

GALLOWS MARTYRS,

who were taught to believe that they had a stronger claim upon the mercy and pardon of Jesus because their hands were red with crime. I thought that if the holy ministry of the Sisters of Mercy, which lightened up their dismal cells, had imparted any conception of the Saviour they would possibly, unlike so many other sacrificial lambs—as they believed themselves—who perished by the rope—that they would not deny Him to refuse them a place in His bosom, but that these uncouth creatures might die with a contrite confession of their sins upon their lips, and a prayer—a very meek and humble prayer—in their hearts for mercy in that unfathomable hereafter which lies beyond the gallows, the noose, the shroud and the hangman!

TO THE SCENE OF EXECUTION.

The morning train at eight o'clock on the Iron Mountain Railroad took the murderers, Jolly and Armstrong, from St. Louis to Potosi and death. A special car was devoted to the condemned, the two priests, Fathers O'Reiley and Brennan; the Sheriff of Washington county, John F. Clark; Captain E. P. Mann and a posse of deputies, armed with revolvers. Father Ormy visited the Governor at Jefferson City yesterday and begged for a week's respite, but without avail. Accordingly this morning Father Brennan heard their confession in the jail and administered the holy communion to both prisoners. What that confession was no man knows except the priest and penitents. They made no public confession of their fault.

The condemned were chained by their legs and handcuffed together. They looked calm but dejected. The fierceness remarkable in Jolly's eyes while in jail was subdued. The priests sat with them on the final journey and frequently spoke to them in low tones, no doubt breathing hope and consolation, to which the wretched criminals responded mostly by bowing their heads.

As the train sped along this track of sixty-five miles to the gallows crowds met it at every station, eager to get a view of the victims, against whom the direst hate existed in this whole region of country. They climbed to the platforms, and peered through the windows of the cars; but as the doors were locked and guarded they could not obtain an entrance. At Mineral Point, the junction of the road, four miles from Potosi, an immense crowd was gathered, all of whom, evidently, were acquainted with the persons of the prisoners, and not one had a look or a word of sympathy. Indeed, as Sheriff Clarke assured me, there never were men hung in that county upon the tree who had less friends. Mr. Clarke hunted the murderers up and arrested them, procured the evidence, which, as I have stated, consisted of members of Jolly's own family, and since—up to the fatal moment to-day, when he let the axe fall on the rope that dropped them into eternity—has not let them out of his care.

THE ARRIVAL.

The train arrived at Potosi at noon, where an armed guard, of half a dozen shot guns, took charge of the prisoners, under command of the Sheriff. A crowd of about three thousand persons, from all the neighboring counties, assembled at Potosi. Several well dressed women, fashionable Potosi belles, probably, were in the crowd. Children of all ages were there, with their mothers; and there was as little pity in the hearts of the one as the other. But there was no disturbance whatever throughout the whole scene. The people were jocose. They laughed and talked as folks would in a country theatre. The disposition to mob law vanished when they found that, for the first time in the history of the wild mining region, men were really to be hung according to law. Judge Lynch had always taken this business in hand.

The funeral march from the railroad station to the village was over a rough and frozen road. A concourse of people accompanied the prisoners, who dragged their chains painfully along; but not a ribald or offensive word was uttered. The majesty of law was present, and the people who inhabit this dreary region respected its solemnity, and will probably in future pay more heed to it.

UNDER THE GALLOWS.

They took but a short time to fix the ropes on the scaffold, which was erected in an open space beside the jail, enclosed by a line of ropes. The execution was, therefore, in all respects public. The prisoners, meantime, were the objects of loving and unremitting care from the priests until the last moment. The sisters of Jolly visited him, and they remained in close converse for some time. He betrayed little emotion, but she wept bitterly when he put his manacled hand into his pocket and drawing forth a black rosary handed it to her with a few whispered words. His father was not present; neither was Armstrong's mother, though living in the village. The boy Leon, only twelve years old, the chief witness in the case, sat in a corner of the court room, but did not approach his brother, who took no notice of him until Father O'Reilly brought him forward and made the brothers shake hands, saying to Charles, "If there is any unkindness between you let it be forgiven, really and earnestly." The brothers exchanged a few words and parted, not looking very lovable.

THE LAST MOMENTS.

The hour having arrived and the crowd outside becoming impatient the prisoners, accompanied by the clergymen, the Sheriff and the armed escort, proceeded to the scaffold, which was elevated about twenty feet from the ground. The last ceremonies were very brief—the culprits' arms were pinioned, their legs tied and they were placed upon the trap. At this juncture Father O'Reilly addressed the crowd as follows:—"I wish to say for the men here who are about to die that they will say nothing in confession or denial of the murder, whether they are guilty or innocent God knows. According to the evidence before the law they appear to be guilty. If they are innocent God knows it. As the law is supreme here to-day they submit to it; but they prefer to die without making this crowd either a confession or denial of their guilt." The death warrant being read by the Sheriff, who addressed a few remarks to the condemned, asking them if they had anything to say, and explaining that he was only doing his duty, he shook hands with them, as also did the priests. They looked pale at this moment; yet the stupid, sullen manner never forsook them until the hideous black caps were drawn over their faces, and they stood two pinioned and ghastly statues, with a plank only between them and the unknown. The crowd gave no sound; they seemed to be satisfied that the law was doing its work.

THE END.

When the Sheriff's axe fell there was a crash of the drop on the frozen ground below, and the two unfortunates fell nine feet and swung within a few feet of the ground. Jolly died instantly. Not only was his neck broken, but the head was nearly torn from the body by the force of the fall. Armstrong nearly touched the ground, the noose having slipped at least six inches above the ear

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his struggles were frightful. Once he fairly got his feet upon a piece of pine wood—a chip from the gallows. This was knocked from under him; but he still fought hard for life, and it was only when Captain Lehman seized the rope and lifted him a foot or two that he died by slow strangulation in the space of about eight minutes. At fifteen minutes past two Dr. Bell pronounced life to be extinct, and after hanging for some time longer the bodies were cut down, dumped into their rude coffins and screwed down out of sight. The people then in an orderly fashion dispersed, quite content with the first legal execution ever witnessed in the county. Thus ended the story, the end of the most brutal and savage murder known perhaps in the records of that crime. The old man, Lapine, the two women and the poor babies, were avenged, but, what is better still, a half savage people have learned that law can vindicate itself by the operation of courts and juries.

HANLON, THE MURDERER.

Possibility of a Postponement of the Culprit's Execution—Interview Between the Prisoner and Detective Smith.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27, 1871.

It is not absolutely impossible that Hanlon, the murderer, will not be hung on February 1—the day named for the execution of the law. The following telegram, received from Harrisburg to-day, will explain itself:—There have been grave doubts of Hanlon's execution among many of the legal fraternity for some time past. It is believed that O'Neill & Co., Hanlon's counsel, will at the last moment enact a dramatic scene such as is shadowed forth in the telegram which I append. Others believe they would not dare to brave public opinion. Time alone will tell.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 27, 1871.

Since the visit of the Catholic clergymen to the Governor in the interest of John Hanlon, the murderer of little Mary Mohrmann, there have been no further efforts to secure a respite. While some look upon this quietness as a sure indication that his friends are perfectly satisfied that he is the guilty man, others conceive that it foreshadows further trouble. This latter class are of the opinion that the counsel for the condemned man will take advantage of the special act passed at the last session, allowing a writ of error to be filed in the Supreme Court in order that the testimony as well as the law might be reviewed in cases of murder in the first degree. This became a law hastily and was intended to apply especially to the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe. The matter was never thoroughly sifted and in drafting it no limit as to time when the writ should be presented was incorporated. This is where the further trouble in the case of Hanlon is anticipated. It is known that no very determined effort has as yet been made to carry the matter to the Supreme Court under the act of 1870, and it is believed that some notoriety is to be acquired by presenting the writ while Hanlon is on the scaffold. It would certainly be a dramatic scene, and who is there more anxious for such an event than those who have been moving, so to speak, heaven and earth in an endeavor to acquit this murderer of a little girl five years of age? Hanlon, it is asserted, has declared that he would not be hung at the time fixed by the Governor; and this, it is thought, means that the public is to be suddenly taken by surprise by some such movement as the above. All this could be obviated by a repeal of the act of 1870 before Wednesday next, and the understanding at present seems to be that the bill which is now in the House committee will be brought out and acted upon without delay.

Hanlon sent for detective George H. Smith a few days since for the purpose of asking his (Smith's) pardon for the manner he referred to Smith just after his sentence. The following is an account of the interview:—

Detective Smith went to the cell, accompanied by Mr. Perkins. In entering the door Smith's hat was jammed down over his eyes. He remarked, "Well, John, it won't do for a man to knock his hat to pieces nowadays; times are too hard." Hanlon smiled and replied, "That's so." Having entered in the cell, Mr. Smith extended his hand and said, "John, I understand you wish to see me; what can I do for you?"

HANLON—I want to ask your pardon for the way I referred to you in court.

SMITH—Certainly; I never had any hard feelings towards you, John. I can readily understand what made you feel angry towards me. If you think I have any hard feeling toward you, John, ask your counsel.

HANLON (excitedly)—Don't say anything about them (counsel); I want your forgiveness and Taggart's (Smith's partner); also tell Dunn that I don't wish him to think I have any hard feelings against him: you and I know how it was done (referring to the murder and Smith's agency in ferreting out the author), and I don't want to talk about it; I have but a little while to live; the world is nothing to me now, and I don't want to think about it. I'll pay you that fifty cents I borrowed of you in the fall, just as soon some one comes to see me who will give it to me.

SMITH—Never mind that, John. I don't want it; let it go.

HANLON—I must pay it to you. My religion makes me do that. Rest assured that you shall receive it. Again I ask your pardon, and the pardon of everyone whom I have wronged in my speech after conviction. Goodby.

And thus ended the interview. Hanlon was left to his meditations. Mr. Smith took his leave, and the prison door closed.

BOSTON SPORTS.

Amusements of the Hub Aristocracy—Disgusting Scenes in a Puritan Rat Pit.

BOSTON, Jan. 27, 1871.

The climax of unrestricted freedom, so far as indecency and cruelty to animals is concerned, has been reached in the pious and Puritan city of Boston. This evening, at Sam Turner's Hall, on Haverhill street, upwards of three hundred of the stanch business men of State street, *bon ton* residents of the South End and the better class of the community generally, assembled to witness the

KILLING OF TWO OR THREE HUNDRED RATS

by choice and rare pets of the canine creation. The slaughter took place within an enclosure similar to a cage, erected on a platform at one end of the hall. A two hundred pound Englishman, in the person of the inevitable Sam Turner himself, presided, and handled the rats and the dogs as freely and tenderly as if he was fondling his own family. The first batch of vermin, some half dozen in number, were chewed up speedily by a sickly terrier, much to the joy and applause of the semi-fashionable multitude, and the louder the shrieks and squeals of the rats and the more heartrending the whines and cries of the lacerated dogs, the more keenly the sport was relished. Again, in turn, poodles, bulls, coach dogs, curs and every conceivable grade and quality of the canine race were pitted against the repulsive and unfortunate rat creation. Sometimes it was rat and sometimes dog, but generally the vermin had to yield, although both species were

HORRIBLY MUTILATED

in the struggle. The best exhibition was a kill of twenty-nine huge specimens of the long-tailed creation in the space of a minute and a half, and this was done by a dog who had early in the evening sent to their account a squad of half a dozen in about as many seconds.

At the close of the rat-killing exhibition there followed a knockdown exhibition of sparring, all of which was highly relished by the gentlemanly and well-behaved audience, as was also a series of club exercise, which was worked in as an interlude between the rat and dog encounters and the feint pugilistic set-to. The affair was a novel one for any city, Boston in particular, and the audience, comprising many of the same people, was as enthusiastic as it was at Fechter's benefit a week ago last Saturday night. Some of those present, who delight in a joke, have arranged to pack the slaughtered rats and send them to Mr. Sampson, proprietor of the Chinese shoe manufactory in North Adams.

THE TIDAL WAVE.

Hell Gate and the Harbor—Lecture by Mr. J. E. Hilgard.

Mr. J. E. Hilgard, of the United States Coast Survey, delivered a lecture last evening before the members of the American Institute, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in scientific subjects, on "Tides The Tidal Wave, its Cause and Effects," at the Academy of Music. After his introduction to the audience Mr. Hilgard described in a learned manner the general phenomena of the tides as they present themselves to an observer; the physical changes to which they are due and which he illustrated by some elegant diagrams, very carefully mounted. He then explained in detail the different phases of the tides, and gave an account of their effects upon inlets and harbors, with especial mention of the harbor of New York.

The entrance at Sandy Hook, he said, being kept open by the scour of the ebb tide flowing out of the harbor, it is most important to preserve the whole area of the tidal basin unoccupied if we would maintain the present depth of the channel. Of the tides through Hell Gate he explained that the western current takes place at a higher stage of the tide than the eastern current.

The lecturer, after showing the different fluctuations of the tides at New York, Boston, Charleston and San Francisco, and explained their causes and the effect produced upon them by the Sun and Moon, during which explanation he said the height of the tide depended upon the age of the Moon. At the first quarter the elevation and deposits are exactly the same as at the third quarter. Having shown some twenty diagrams in the course of his lecture to elucidate the subject, the Professor closed his discourse with an elaborate description of the peculiarities of New York harbor.

RIGHTS OF COLORED TRAVELLERS IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27, 1871.

In the United States District Court to-day Katie Cummings, colored, who was sent South as a teacher by a benevolent society in New York, obtained a verdict for $1,100 damages from the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company for having been ejected from a train at Alexandria because she, having a first class ticket, refused to go in the colored people's car.

The committee of the Legislature agreed to-day that of the agricultural land scrip fund one-third should go to the colored people's college and the remainder to the two state colleges.

WASHINGTON.

Senatorial Buncombe—Discussion of Trumbull's Service Reform Bill.

Acquittal of Congressman R. R. Butler.

New Chapter in the Income Tax Repeal Bill.

The House Resisting Senatorial Encroachments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1871.

Senatorial Buncombe—Trumbull's Civil Service Reform Bill.

The speech of Senator Schurz in the Senate to-day in favor of Trumbull's bill to prevent members of Congress from seeking office for their constituents attracted a good deal of attention. Schurz made the ablest argument that has been yet produced on that side. The bill, however, does not stand any chance of passing the Senate. In the House, if it should ever reach there, it would most likely be laid on the table without debate. Many Senators complain of consuming the time of the Senate, especially when the session is so short, in discussing a measure so impracticable as that.

Acquittal of Congressman R. R. Butler.

The case of Representative Butler, of Tennessee, was called to-day in the Criminal Court on an indictment for forgery. There are six counts in the indictment. He waived the arraignment and pleaded not guilty. After the examination of a number of witnesses the Court said there was not the slightest foundation for the prosecution, and the jury gave a verdict of not guilty.

The Income Tax Repeal—The House Defending Its Constitutional Rights.

When the Senate bill to abolish the income tax was taken up in the House to-day Mr. Hooper, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, made the point that the Senate, under the constitution, could not originate bills for raising the revenue; this is vested in the House alone. He therefore moved that the bill be returned to the Senate. The motion was carried by a large majority, nearly all the republicans voting for it. This can hardly be construed as an indication of the temper of the House on the question of the income tax. It was simply intended as a reminder to the Senate. Mr. Hooper, since he has been elevated to the head of the Ways and Means Committee, is jealous of the rights and privileges of that committee. They have had the question of abolishing the income tax under consideration for some time. They will probably report a bill in favor of abolishing it. They are not willing that the Senate should flank them and steal their thunder. This is the significance of the action of the House to-day.

Opposition to the Repeal of the Income Tax.

A despatch from Madison, Wis., to Representative Atwood, says that the Wisconsin Assembly to-day passed, by an almost unanimous vote, a memorial to Congress against the repeal of the income tax.

Amendments to the Bankrupt Act.

The House Judiciary Committee this morning agreed to recommend several amendments to the Bankrupt act, one of which is to exempt the widow's dower from its operations and another provides for the appointment of the Registers in Bankruptcy by the United States Circuit Judges instead of by the Justices of the United States Supreme Court holding circuit courts.

Cabinet Meetings.

All the members of the Cabinet, excepting Mr. Creswell, were present at the regular session to-day. Secretary Fish explained at the meeting that he had received no official despatches from Minister Washburne, which would probably have been at hand had the surrender of Paris been consummated.

Movements of Minister Schenck.

General Schenck left to-day for New York, where he is to have a complimentary dinner tendered him by Wm. M. Evarts and other prominent gentlemen. He will return here next week, when he expects to receive his final instructions. He hopes to sail for England about the middle of February.

The English Minister's Reception.

Notwithstanding the violent snow storm last night the second card reception this season of Minister and Mrs. Thornton was largely attended by some of the most distinguished persons in Washington, including judges of the Supreme Court, members of both houses of Congress and a more than usually large representation of the foreign legations, either in the persons of the ministers or the officers attached to them. The reception was generally regarded as delightful, not less for the hospitality extended than for the refinement and sociability of the guests.

Nominations.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—

Bowen Mallack, to be Appraiser of Merchandise at Cincinnati, Ohio; Joshua D. Giddings, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, S. C.; Alansin Hinman, Collector of Customs for the District of Oregon; Richard W. King, Collector for the District of Pamlico, North Carolina.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate in executive sessions to-day confirmed the following nominations:—

Postmasters.—Samuel Grove, at Mexico, Mo.; George L. Williams, Carrolton, Ill.; Frank Clendenin, Morrison, Ill.; Henry J. Brown, Anderson, Ind.; J. C. Harman, Delphi, Ind.; C. J. Rawling, Wheeling, W. Va.; Lafayette Alfred, Mexico, N. Y.; David S. McLoughlin, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.; William Winter, Rondout, N. Y.

Navy.—Commodore William R. Taylor, to be Rear Admiral; Captain Napoleon Collins, commodore; Commander Thomas S. Phelps, captain; Lieutenant Commanders Charles J. McDougall and George H. Perkins, commanders; Ensign B. S. Richards, master on active list; William S. Dixon, assistant surgeon; William Robotham, assistant engineer.

Miscellaneous.—Ephraim Brown, to be Consul at Scio; James A. Hall, Collector of Customs, Waldboro, Me.; Charles M. Fowen, Collector of Customs, Cherrystone, Va.; Samuel A. Orchard, Surveyor of Customs, Omaha; James E. Calloway, Secretary of the Territory of Montana; Joseph C. Clements, Secretary for Washington Territory; Reuben Elwood, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second district of Illinois; J. S. Botsford, United States Attorney for the Western district of Missouri; A. F. M. Arny, Indian Agent, New Mexico; C. F. Brown, Surveyor General, Minnesota; B. Herrman, Receiver of Public Moneys, Roseburg, Oregon.

Condition of New York National Banks.

From the abstract prepared at the office of the Comptroller of Currency, showing the condition of 232 national banks in the State of New York, exclusive of New York city and Albany, at the close of the business year, December 28 last, it appears that the aggregates of resources and liabilities were then $127,392,260; loans and discounts, $55,740,205; United States bonds, $38,030,000; specie, $495,709; legal tender notes, $5,610,722; three per cent certificates, $35,412,741; profits, $12,000,000; deposits, $42,522,730.

Assessor of the New York Fourth Revenue District.

Pierre C. Van Wyck, Assessor of the Fourth district of New York, has been retained as Assessor of the consolidated Fourth and Sixth districts, in place of Max Weber, appointed Supervisor.

Whiskey Lobbyists at Work.

Members of the Ways and Means Committee are of the opinion that a strong effort will be made next session to have the tax on whiskey increased. The expectation is that the income tax will be repealed in the meantime, and the argument will be that the tax on whiskey should be increased to make up the deficiency, if any exists in the revenue. The Ways and Means Committee, as at present constituted, is strongly opposed to increasing the tax on whiskey.

Operations of the United States Mint.

The following report of the coinage and deposits of bullion at the Mint and branches for six months ending December 31, 1870, have been prepared at the Treasury Department:—

The gold deposit at the mint in Philadelphia for the six months ending December 31, 1870, was $2,099,676; the silver deposits and purchases, $566,791. The coinage for the same period was—gold, $1,805,505; silver, $240,522; nickel, $153,500; bronze, $52,690. The coinage at the branch mint at San Francisco for the same period was $10,695,000, and for the calendar year it was $20,335,000, being larger than for any previous year, excepting 1853 and 1856. The deposits of gold and silver bullion at the branch mint at Carson City was $117,934, and the coinage was $84,787 50. The deposits at the United States Assay Office in New York for the same period was—Gold, $3,012,182 25; silver, $625,088 14; total deposits, $4,637,270 39. The gold deposits at the branch mint at Denver for the same period was $586,249 93.

CUBA.

Important Surrender of Insurgents.

HAVANA, Jan. 27, 1871.

Ex-Governor Silva (insurgent), of the Central Department, has arrived here.

The insurgent General Carnelio Parro, with several insurgent officers and thirty armed men, have surrendered voluntarily to the Spaniards near Puerto Principe.

PENNSYLVANIA MINERS' STRIKE.

No Compromise Between the Miners and Operators—Fearful Penalties for Divulging Secrets of the Miners' Secret Associations—The Strikes Incited by New York and Philadelphia Speculators.

ASHLAND, Jan. 27, 1871.

The miners' strike still continues, and although many attempts have been made to conciliate the strikers and arrange matters, there is not the least disposition to create peace and commence operations again. The strikers say the operators are to blame, while the operators say the same of the strikers, and it is difficult to determine which are to blame, but to disinterested miners there is not the least doubt but that the operators would prefer to have their mines in operation again if they were able to do so. The suspension will certainly last for an indefinite time, as a Grand Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association have issued orders to that effect. The miners cannot back down on the edict, nor are they allowed to know the meaning of it. The officers of the organization are sworn to secrecy, and will not divulge. The *Miners' Journal* publishes the following in regard to this matter, showing how officers and members are bound down:—

Should a district branch officer or brother print, publish or circulate any article, or by any means act so as to bring any district branch officer, brother or association into contempt, unless sufficient cause can be shown for so doing, shall, on proof being made thereof before the proper tribunal, suffer such a penalty or punishment as the said tribunal may think proper to inflict. It is also stated that where there has been a divulgence it has been followed by death. The men themselves do not want to acknowledge that they are subject to this tyranny, but they are. It is wrong that they should be, as they are ground down to a position worse than slavery. It will not be long before the working classes find that they are but victims of tyrannical officers, who, under the guise of furthering their interests, are making them tools by which to gain power. Operators and people in the leading cities, and, in fact, all the consumers of anthracite coal, are concerned in this matter, and the sooner some measure is adopted to change the condition of the coal region the better. Many rumors get abroad to the effect that operators connive and combine with the strikers in their suspension. This is all wrong, and ought not to be believed; but by the most credulous it is believed, however, and some facts in regard to this matter have been gleaned from official sources—that prominent dealers in New York and Philadelphia pay leading officers of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association to start and help these periodical strikes along. This may seem somewhat strange, but many of the leading coal men in this locality know the truth of it. These frequent reigns of terror may be very gratifying to the officers of the Grand Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, the coal speculators and others interested in New York, Philadelphia and other leading cities where anthracite coal is shipped; but they are ruining this region, and, if continued as frequently as they have been of late years, will depopulate the entire country.

WESTERN MATTERS.

Fearful Tragedy in Illinois—Attempted Robbery—Six Persons Killed—Another Kerosene Holocaust.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27, 1871.

A rumor comes via Janesville, Wis., that a fearful tragedy occurred at Rock Grove, Winnebago county, Ill., on Wednesday, which resulted in the death of three men, a woman and two children—the tragedy having some connection with an attempted robbery. We have no particulars.

George Lace, living in the family of Augustus Woodard, Bloomington, Ill., was burned to death last night by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The house and furniture were also destroyed, and Mr. Woodard was also seriously burned.

Female Counterfeiters Arrested.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27, 1871.

Two girls, named Gertrude and Mary Steadfeldt, aged twenty and sixteen years respectively, were brought to this city to-day from Middletown, Ohio, where they were arrested for passing counterfeit money. The money consisted of ten dollar bills of the National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and were fair specimens, but were easily detected by competent judges. Upon examination before the United States Commissioner they said they found the money under the floor of a car while coming from Dayton to Middletown. They were held to answer, and in default of bail were committed to jail.

INDICTMENT OF FILKINS.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1871.

The Grand Jury to-day indicted John J. Filkins for robbery in the first degree, for entering and robbing the car of the express company on the night of the 6th of January. The indictment contains six counts.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 28—4:30 P. M.—Consols, 92⅜ for money and the account. American securities firmer; United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90⅞; 1865, 90¼; 1867, 89¾; ten-forties, 89. Stocks steady—Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central firmer, 110½; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—4:30 P. M.—Cotton quiet. Middling uplands, 8½d.; middling Orleans, 8⅝d. Since the closing official report of the market many brokers quote middling uplands at 8d. a 8⅛d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—4:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs are firm. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 35s. per quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—4:30 P. M.—Provisions firmer. Pork, 92s. Beef, 116s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—4:30 P. M.—Common rosin, 6s. 9d. Spirits petroleum, 1s. 4d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 28—4:30 P. M.—Linseed oil easier at £29. Calcutta linseed, 57s. 3d.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Jan. 28.—Petroleum closed firmer; standard white American, 52½f.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Thursday, Jan. 27—11:47 P. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	Height Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga	30.08	45	E.	—	Heavy rain
Baltimore	[illegible]	32	—	Calm.	Fair.
Boston	30.10	29	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	[illegible]	15	N. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Charleston	30.17	47	S. E.	Gentle.	Light rain.
Cheyenne	29.99	40	S. W.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.22	26	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.21	26	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	[illegible]	17	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Detroit	30.21	21	W.	Very gentle.	Fair.
Duluth, Minn	30.17	−2	S. E.	Gentle.	Snow.
Key West, Fla	[illegible]	72	N. E.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Knoxville	30.24	33	N.	—	Fair.
Lake City, Fla	29.99	64	—	Calm.	Rain.
Milwaukee	30.23	21	N.	Just percept.	Fair.
Mobile	30.00	49	N.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.12	32	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
N. Orleans, La	30.05	52	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New York	30.21	26	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb	30.30	23	S.	Brisk.	Clear.
Oswego	30.20	20	N. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg, Pa	30.27	21	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Portland, Me	30.06	13	—	Calm.	Clear.
Rochester, N. Y.	30.30	13	N. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Savannah	30.06	51	N. E.	Gentle.	Light rain.
St. Louis	30.30	25	N. E.	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn	30.14	14	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Toledo, Ohio	30.22	12	W.	—	Cloudy.
Washington	30.21	26	—	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmington NC	30.15	42	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Norfolk	30.22	33	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Mt Washington	23.42	10	N. W.	Very high.	Cloudy.
New London, Ct	30.14	21	W.	Gentle.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

NOTE.—The *minus* sign (—) in the column showing the state of the thermometer indicates that the figures following it are that number below zero.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises........ 7 14 | Moon sets..morn 12 17
Sun sets........ 5 13 | High water..morn 1 32

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Deutschland	Jan 28	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Washington	Jan 28	Havre	58 Broadway.
India	Jan 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wyoming	Jan 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of London	Jan 28	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Italy	Jan 28	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Minnesota	Feb 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Antwerp	Feb 4	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	Feb 4	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Ismailia	Feb 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	Feb 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Donau	Feb 11	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Caledonia	Feb 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Feb 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 27, 1871.

CLEARED.

Bark Azelia, Weston, Gibraltar.
Bark St Devenick (Br), Brown, Kingston, Ja—A H Solomon & Co.
Brig Astrope (Br), Tregarthen, Pernambuco—Geo F Bulley.
Brig Winner Smith (Br), Rogers, Barbados—D Trowbridge & Co.
Brig Orbit, Nash, Trinidad—Simpson & Clapp.
Brig Sarah Crowell (Br), Morris, St John's.
Schr Impulse (Br), Curtis, Bahia via Richmond, Va—[illegible] & Co.
Schr Margaret R Samson, Samson, Cardenas—J W Elwell & Co.
Schr Carrie, Chase, Brazos (Texas)—Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd.
Schr Octavia A Dow, Sterling, Portland—R J Godwin & Son.
Schr Wm Rice, Pressey, Salem—R W Ropes & Co.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Russia (Br), Lott, Liverpool Jan 14, via Queenstown 15th, with mdse and 119 passengers, to Chas G Francklyn.

Steamship City of London (Br), Tibbets, Liverpool Jan 12, via Queenstown 13th, with mdse and passengers, to John G Dale. Experienced heavy westerly gales throughout; Jan 26, at 3 PM, 60 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.

Steamship Missouri, Palmer, Havana Jan 21, via Nassau, NP, 23d, with mdse and passengers, to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Jan 25, lat 32 57, lon 75 20, fell in with brig E F Dunbar, of Searsport, Me, lumber loaded, dismasted, waterlogged and abandoned.

Steamship Jas Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Jan 24, with mdse and passengers, to Henry R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship George B Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Washington & Co.

Ship Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool Dec 21, with mdse, to Williams & Guion. Had very cold weather the last week; 25th inst took a pilot from boat G W Blunt, No 11, and anchored in the lower bay at midnight same day. Dec 30, lat 44, lon 27, saw ship Warwick Castle (Br), from London for New York. Jan 17, lat 43, lon 42, ship Coriolanus, bound east.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, London Dec 23, with mdse and passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Is anchored outside the bar.

Brig G W Chase (of Portland), Bacon, Cardenas 13 days, with sugar, &c, to Miller & Houghton. Experienced heavy NE and NNE gales the entire passage; 10 days north of Hatteras; Jan 19, lat 38, lon 73, spoke schr S M P Tasker, hence for Galveston.

Schr W J Holmes, Ward, Mayaguez, PR, 15 days, with oranges, to Douglass & Griffin. Had strong N and E winds all the passage; 8 days north of Hatteras.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston for New York, with mdse, to H F Dimock.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Wellington (Br), Ingalls, New York for Cornwallis, NS.

SAILED.

Steamships Aleppo, Liverpool; City of Rio Janeiro, do; Columbia, Havana, Nassau; Anna, Nassau; General Barnes, Savannah; Georgia, Charleston; El Cid, Wilmington, NC; Niagara, Richmond, &c; Hatteras, Norfolk; Benefactor, Philadelphia; barks Virginia, R Stafford, Marseilles; Lizzie H Jackson, Havana.

Shipping Notes.

The ice in the rivers and bay yesterday, though not quite so bad, in matter of quantity, as on Thursday, prevented at times the making of regular trips by the several ferryboats to Brooklyn, Jersey City and Staten Island. The oldest pilots agree that the last storms have been more severe than during many years past.

It may be of moment to note at this time that the British navigation interests have, on the whole, been quite satisfactory during the year 1870. The war between France and Germany interfered with some branches of trade, while it benefitted others. Iron shipbuilding has progressed favorably, the amount of propeller tonnage having been doubled the average of the previous seven years. This was owing to the increase in the demand for that class of vessels incident to the opening of the new route to India and China via the Suez canal, for which traffic a lighter draft of vessels, with engines of moderate consumption of fuel, was required. This new route, while thus increasing the demand for steamers, caused a corresponding decrease in the demand for sailing craft, and for the past year there is exhibited a decrease of 60 per cent in both iron and composite sailing ships.

In pursuing this traffic the Shipping List says:—

The price of steamships is reported to have been brought to its lowest paying point, through sharp competition, though the new year opens with builders fully employed on steamers with engines combining all the latest improvements. Although there has been a great falling off in the construction of iron sailing ships, the demand for that class of vessels for long voyage trades has been sufficiently good to prevent any material fall in prices—three to nine year old vessels ranging from £7 10s. to £11 10s. per ton, and new ships from £12 10s. to £14. The building of wooden ships in Great Britain has about ceased, and that class of tonnage has ruled decidedly cheap—viz., from £2 to £7 per ton, the outside price for first class new colonial ships. As an evidence of prosperity of the great steamship companies, they are said to have, in nearly all cases, increased and improved their fleets, in accordance with the wants of modern trade and travel. Our English contemporaries refer, with evident satisfaction, to the fact that the Atlantic carrying trade is gravitating more and more to British bottoms, and that, as a competitor, the United States is practically out of the race. Their exultation, however, may prove to be a little premature. It is true they have fairly "turned the tables" on us, but then the "Yankees" are no more likely to give up the race for maritime supremacy than "John Bull" was fifteen or twenty years ago, when an American ship had the preference the world over. It must be confessed that the prospect of an early rehabilitation of the American navigation interests is anything but promising, but we have an abiding faith in the ultimate recovery of our lost maritime position, through wise statesmanship, our vast resources and the enterprise and elasticity of the American people.

Marine Disasters.

LONDON, Jan. 25—7:30 P. M.—The ship Marion Emerson, of Yarmouth, NS, Sheldrake, from Savannah Dec 3 for Bremen, and laden with cotton, has taken fire at Bremerhaven. At the date of the telegram from the latter place the foremast had been cut away, and the fire was increasing in strength. The Marion Emerson is owned by S Killam, of Yarmouth, NS, and registers 684 tons.

26th, evening—The Marion Emerson was burned to the water's edge. A small portion of her cargo was saved.

STEAMSHIP KOLN (NG), Francke, from Bremen via Havana for New Orleans, was aground Jan 23, near East Mudlumps, Southwest Pass.

STEAMSHIP LODONA, Hovey, at New Orleans from New York, reports as follows:—January 20, 8 A M, saw a large English or Swedish ship ashore on the Quicksands, about 25 miles to the northward and westward of Sand Key. Had double topsail yards, three royal masts with long mastheads; round stern and a white or yellow stripe around her. Had topsails and courses set aback, trying to back herself off. Wind northeast. When we first made her she had two large white boats out, apparently sounding, but soon hoisted them on board. We rounded to as near as we could with safety and lay for some time, prepared to render any assistance. As she made no signal as though desiring any we proceeded on our voyage. Same day, 1 PM, saw a large hermaphrodite brig ashore on the Southwest Reef, off Tortugas. Two wreckers alongside.

SHIP S D THURSTON—The following is the report of A H Snow, master of the ship S D Thurston, of and from New York for Bristol, before reported lost:—Left New York Dec 15, weather hazy, wind fresh from NW; proceeded, and got a pilot on board 20 miles E of Lundy Island to take us to Kingroad, and on Jan 3, at 10:45 P M, weather hazy, wind E, fresh, ship was on starboard tack, steering about NE by N, under topgallant sails; had the lead going and had 12 fathoms; called hands to tack; ordered the wheel to be put down; the ship struck; ordered the yards to be braced aback and other means to get her off; did not see any light or buoy after losing sight of the foreland; tried the pumps and found her making water very fast; kept the pumps going and the rest of the crew lightening the ship by throwing the cargo overboard; the water gaining on us very fast, let go the starboard anchor to keep her on the bank; got the boats over the side ready for leaving about 2:30 AM on the 4th, the water nearly up to the deck; the ship having swung off with the flood tide, ordered the crew into the boats and remained by her until the water was over her decks; steered northward, hoping to make Porthcawl, where we arrived about 7 AM; we burned blue lights and rockets, but did not seem to be observed.

BARK NEPTUNE—Boston, Jan 27—During the storm of last night the bark Neptune, from Messina, in running in for this harbor, struck on Green Island, but subsequently came off, and arrived this afternoon without much damage to vessel or cargo. The cargo is owned by Messrs. Baker & Morrill, and the vessel by Elisha Atkins, of this city.

SCHR TRANSFER—The Bath Times publishes a letter dated Dec 18, from Mr E A Porter, who was on board the ship Belle Morse, Capt Gregory, which picked up at sea and carried the crew of the schr Transfer to England (as before reported). The schr was sighted at 7 A M, bulwarks stove in, sea making a clean sweep across the decks and wood and water lost. The writer says:—The schooner was laying under the lee of the ship, which served to break off the full force of the sea. At times it would seem as though the little boat had disappeared, never to rise again, but she reached the wreck and succeeded in bringing all hands safely on board the ship. They were only too glad to come, taking nothing with them but the clothes in which they stood. They were wet, cold and hungry, having had no food for thirty-six hours. We "took them in" and did our best to make them comfortable. She proved to be the Transfer, of Portland, Me, bound from Baltimore to Portland with a load of corn. Had sailed from Baltimore the 6th; the 12th experienced a gale from the northwest and were obliged to run her before it. Cargo shifted, causing her to strain and leak badly. The 15th bulwarks and boat were stove, water and provisions washed away. They were compelled to work constantly at the pumps, but could not keep her free, and water all the time gaining upon them, the corn swelling and bursting up the forward part of the deck. They had seen one other vessel, but she passed without seeing them, when fortunately we came along and rescued them from a watery grave. And, as it proved, we were none too soon, for shortly after we took them off the schooner she went down. The crew were six in number, viz:—Master, George Griffin; mate, W W Rusher; cook, Henry Hosely; seamen, Hobart Forwood, Hiram Stanley, George Sargent—all of Gouldsboro, Me.

SCHR ADELAIDE (of Shelburn, NS), Taylor, from Maracaibo, with a cargo of 2,200 bags of coffee, 25 cases balsam copaiba and 5 tons fustic, bound to New York, struck on a reef at Mayaguana, on the morning of Dec 31, and became a total wreck, having sunk in five fathoms of water. The schr Humming Bird conveyed the master and crew and a portion of the materials and sails of the Adelaide to Inagua.

SCHR J J CATTINGHAM (of Baltimore), from Pappahannock River for Baltimore, with 3,000 bushels corn and 700 do wheat to J K Pann & Co, experienced a gale night of 23d inst, which caused the vessel to spring a leak on the 23d, when off Sharp's Island, and was compelled to run her ashore on Fox Neck, Choptank River, where, in an hour after, she filled. It is feared the vessel and cargo will prove a total loss. Crew saved.

SCHR THEODORE DEAN, Phillips, from Baltimore for Providence, at Newport 25th inst, reports in the gale of 23d lost foreboom and foresail, and was obliged to anchor and ride out the gale under Montauk. Capt Phillips is badly frostbitten.

SCHR PANAMA, Snow, with a load of oysters, sprung a leak and sunk at the wharf at Baltimore night of 24th inst. Efforts were made 25th to raise her.

ANTWERP, Jan 8—The James R Duffus, from New York for this port, which was put aground on the sand at Bath, after being on there, has eight feet water in her hold; should the weather continue fine the whole of her cargo will probably be saved.

Jan 12—The James R Duffus, from New York for this port, which was put aground at Romersheek, after being on shore, has lost her topgallant masts; a portion of her cargo has been landed.

The Carrie Wright, from New York for this port, has put into Flushing harbor, making water.

BROUWERSHAVEN—The ship Mounta, Fossett, has been slightly damaged by drifting ice.

BILBOA, Jan 7—The H J Burton, Bonanza, from New York (petroleum), and the Veranda, Olsen, from Sunderland (coal) (boards, stranded yesterday in coming in at the east of the port; the latter vessel has stove in her bottom, and her crew have landed; the former "is with the cargo on board, and the crew do not want to board."

DEAL, Jan 8—Ship Joseph Fish, from New York for London, has proceeded in tow, having been on shore on the Goodwin and got off with assistance.

FAYAL, Dec 24—The American schooner Lath Rich (previously reported condemned) was sold on the 5th inst for 372 milreis.

The American schooner Wanata, Mosel, from New York for Elbina, petroleum and staves, put in here 23d inst, with loss of sails; has had a new [illegible] made and is ready to leave for port of destination.

GIBRALTAR, Jan 7—The brig Mary M Williams, Flckett, from Messina for New York (fruit), has sustained damage to port bow, and has lost spars and sails from collision with the brig Robert [illegible] Dec 29.

The Allce [illegible], from Barcelona for Matanzas, reported Dec 29 ashore in the bay here, has been got afloat, very leaky, after lightening, and will probably discharge her whole cargo.

LISBON, Jan 2—The David Owen, Chadbourne, which arrived here yesterday from New York, is reported to have lost her bulwarks, boats, &c.

RIO GRANDE, Dec 5—The brig Lavine (NG), Rossing, (from New York, flour, &c), which arrived here Nov 22, parted from her hawser while being towed in, and struck on the bar, springing a leak and unshipping her rudder; she was then towed inside and run aground at the buoy, where she discharged part cargo, and was afterwards brought to anchorage, and by the 24th was pumped nearly dry. On Nov 29 and Dec 2 the following portion of her cargo, said to be damaged, was sold:—1,443 barrels of flour, 4 carriages, 1 rice machine, 6 ploughs, 81 doz brooms, 100 boxes maizeon, 50 doz chairs, 5 cases toys.

STANLEY, FI, Oct 27—The Mathilde, which arrived here 24th inst from Baker's Island, and the Lookout, arrived 25th from New York, are leaky, the former discharging guano.

Nov 5—The Mathilde (North German ship), Rathgens, from Baker's Island for Falmouth (guano), put in here Oct 24 leaky, and will discharge to her copper, above which the leak is supposed to be.

Miscellaneous.

We are under obligations to the purser of the steamship Missouri, from Havana and Nassau, for the prompt delivery of our files and despatches.

The purser of the steamship Jas Adger, from Charleston, has our thanks for favors.

Notice to Mariners.

BRISTOL CHANNEL—WRECK NEAR THE NASH SANDS.
TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON, Jan 14, 1871.

Notice is hereby given that a green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid 15 fathoms NE of the bark S D Thurston, sunk near the Nash Sands.

The wreck lies in 10 fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings, viz:—

Nash low lighthouse, its height open north of the high lighthouse, SE by E ¾ E.

Newton Down Mill Cottage, it width open west of Newton Nottage church, NNE ¾ E.

SW Nash Buoy, N by W, distant 1 5-10ths mile.

SE Nash Buoy, E ¾ S, distant 1 8-10ths mile.

The Nash lights in line lead 4-10ths of a mile NE of the wreck.

The lower masts show at about half tide, and the mizzentopmast shows at high water.

By order. ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.

BRISTOL CHANNEL—WRECK OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

Notice is hereby given, that in order the more effectually to mark the position of the Golden Fleece, two green buoys, marked with the word "wreck," have been placed; the western being about 20 fathoms from the shoalest spot over the wreck, with the following marks and compass bearing, viz:—Two remarkable trees on the back of the high land, their width east of Sully rectory N ¾ E. The east end of the new fort on Lavernock Point, in line with the east side of the peak of Sully Island E by N ¼ N; Flatholm Lighthouse SE by E ½ E. The eastern buoy lies about 30 fathoms ESE of the western.

By order. ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.
TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON, Jan 10, 1871.

EAST COAST—SOUTER POINT, TYNEMOUTH AND COQUET LIGHTS.

Adverting to previous notices issued from this house relative to the lights to be exhibited on Souter Point, and to the alterations to be made coincidently therewith in the character of the Tynemouth light and in the light at Coquet:—

Notice is hereby given that the arrangements being now completed the lights will be exhibited and the changes made on or about the night of the 11th instant, and will be as follows, viz:—

At "Souter Point," a powerful revolving electric light showing a bright flash every half minute, and—21¾ feet below it, from the same tower—a fixed light, showing white from a bearing of south 11 deg, east round southward, to south 4 deg west, and from thence showing red to south 29 deg west.

Mariners are to observe, therefore, that when the low fixed white light is open they will be in the line of Mill Rock and Cope Carr Point and when it changes to red in that of Whitburn Stile, Hendon Rock and White Stones.

As respects the "Tynemouth light," on and after the 11th instant the white light will be changed to red, and will show a flash of that color every minute; and

At "COQUET" the Shoal off Hauxley Point will be guarded by a second light exhibited from Coquet Island lighthouse, at a distance of 23 feet below the upper one; and at the same time the red shade on the upper light to the southward will be discontinued. The upper light will then show white, by the eastward, to the bearing of S ¾ W, and the lower light will show white from the bearing of SSE (being two cables outside of Hauxley Point buoy, which will in future be colored red), by the southward to S ¾ E, and from thence it will show red to the bearing of S by W ⅜ W, covering Bondicar Bush Shoal.

Mariners are to observe, therefore, that when the upper light is lost sight of they have passed the line of Hauxley Point and Bondicar Bush, and that they will then be in the red light only, and must use great caution in approaching the shore. By order. ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.
TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON, Jan. 9, 1871.

ENTRANCE TO THE EAST SWIN, RIVER THAMES—SUNK LIGHT—ALTERATION IN CHARACTER.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of this Corporation, on or about the 15th instant, to alter the character of the light exhibited from the sunk light vessel from a fixed to a revolving light, showing a flash every forty-five seconds, alternately red and white, of nearly equal power.

It is also intended, in order to distinguish this vessel by day, to show a half ball over the usual ball at her masthead.

Further notice will be given when the above changes are effected. By order. ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.
TRINITY HOUSE, London, Jan. 4, 1871.

WRECK BUOY OFF RAMSEY BAY, ISLE OF MAN.

The Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses hereby give notice that they have caused a buoy, colored green, with the word "wreck" in white letters on it, to be moored on a wreck which lies off Ramsey, Isle of Man.

The buoy is moored about five miles east from Ramsey harbor, in 12 fathoms water, about 20 fathoms from the wreck, which bears ESE from the buoy. The following bearings are from the buoy:—Maughold Head, SW by W; Ramsey North Pier Lighthouse, W; Point of Ayre Lighthouse, NNW; Bahama Lightship, SSE.

By order of the Board.
ALEX. CUNINGHAM, Secretary.
NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSE OFFICE, EDINBURG, January 12, 1871.

RED SEA—BABEL-MANDEB STRAIT—PERIM ISLAND LIGHT.

With reference to notice to mariners dated 21st October, 1870, respecting a temporary suspension of the revolving light and the substitution of a fixed one,

Information has been received by telegram that the new revolving light is now exhibited, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 23 miles.

GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, ADMIRALTY, LONDON, Dec. 30, 1870.

Spoken.

Ship Weatherfield, Carolin, from San Francisco for Liverpool, Dec 27, lat 50 N, lon 25 40.

Ship Sam Cearns, Williamson, from San Francisco for Liverpool, Dec 31 (by the Tornado, Underhill, from Callao, arrived off Queenstown).

Ship David Brown, Nichols, from Adelaide for Calcutta, Nov 28, lat 10 N, lon 85 E.

The Lady Elizabeth (?), 25 days from Shanghae for New York, Nov 8, in Java Sea.

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP—Arrived at Flushing previous to Jan 8, Josie Mildred, Harriman, New York; B Rogers, Prout, and John Patten, Hill, Philadelphia; Kate Harding, Harding, do; W E Heard, Raymond, and Autocrat, McMullen, New York; S Clements, Smith, Boston; Lizzie Morrow, Jackson, Philadelphia; Liverpool, Mosher, do; Mary Hallowell, and Zingi, Crawley, New York; Lorena, Hichborn, and Lorenzo Pullansbee, do.

ANCONA, Jan 5—Arrived Maggie, Vigars, New York.

ANJIER, Nov 21—Passed by, Rattler, Marsh, from Manila for New York; 24th, N B Palmer, Lowe, Shanghae for do; 25th, Ringleader, Hamlin, Manila for do.

AMOY, Nov 24—Sailed, brig Belle (Br), for New York.

BRISTOL (Pill), Jan 7—Arrived, Rival, Doane, New York; Shatemuc, Soule, do.

Sailed 8th, Argo, Grace, Savannah via Cardiff.

In port 8th, Annie Richmond, Gibbs, for New York, ldg.

BROADSTAIRS, Jan 9—Off the South Foreland, ship Norway, Woodbury, from London for Callao via Cardiff.

BROUWERSHAVEN, Jan 7—Arrived, Monsta, Fossett, New York; 8th, Ada, Wiebenga, do.

In the Roads 6th, Amity, Drummond, from New Orleans.

BREMERHAVEN, Jan 5—Sailed, Ohio (s), Busse, Baltimore.

BOMBAY, Dec 14—Sailed Indian Merchant, Mills, Calcutta.

BATAVIA, Nov 13—Arrived, George Peabody, Barsley, Samarang.

CARDIFF, Jan 6—Cleared, Aladdin, Evensen, New York.

CADIZ, Jan 2—Arrived, Flor del Mar, Wiswell, New York; Mary Edson, Howes, do.

CAGLIARI, Dec 27—Sailed, Cleopatra, Dusorich, New York.

CALCUTTA, Dec 8—Arrived, Naturalist, Gregory, Liverpool; 9th, Pleiades, Pierce, do; 11th, Lightning, Husband, Bombay.

Sailed 11th, Cavalier, Knight, New York; 13th, Aminta, Meyier, do.

CARDENAS, Jan 13—Arrived, bark Cardenas (Ger), Kelter, Philadelphia; 16th, schr Central America, Williams, Havana; 17th, brigs Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, St John, NB; 18th, Minnie Miller, Anderson, Portland; 19th, Harry Brown, New York.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan 14—Arrived, brig Naiad (Br), Eve, New York; Keseah, Elliott, do; schrs Lizzie Webster, Greighton, New Orleans; Samuel McManemy, Hewett, Philadelphia.

DEAL, Jan 7—Arrived, Victory, Cushing, New Orleans for Bremen (and anchored); 9th, Cameo, do for do (and anchored); Western Ocean, Davis, Grangemouth for Pensacola (and anchored).

Sailed 8th, Sawley Chudow, Bosse, Hamburg.

Passed by 7th, Ninandro, Robinson, from Savannah for Newcastle; 9th, H L Routh, Hardin, New York for Antwerp.

The Marion Emerson, Sheldrake, from New Orleans for Bremen, has proceeded to Sheerness to await the breaking up of the ice.

DARTMOUTH, Jan 8—Off Allen, Anderson, from Plymouth for New Orleans; Wallace, Jordan, from New Orleans for Bremen.

FALMOUTH, Jan 10—Sailed, Nil Desperandum, Dyer, Amsterdam.

FAYAL, Dec 18—Arrived, H E Vandeel, Jones, Boston (and left for Terceira); 22d, Kate Williams, Williams, Boston.

Sailed 5th, Sarah A Reed, Reed, Boston.

GALWAY, Jan 15—Arrived, steamship Leipzig, Jaeger, Baltimore for Bremen.

GLASGOW, Jan 7—Arrived, Edward Herbert, Duncan, New York.

GREENOCK, Jan 7—Arrived, Columbia P, Small, New York.

GIBRALTAR, Dec 29—Arrived, Fury, Lord, Philadelphia.

HARTLEPOOL, Jan 8—Sailed, Alda, Kanisland, Baltimore.

HELVOET, Jan 7—Arrived, Professor Schlegen, Klein, Boston.

HONG KONG, Nov 26—Arrived, Annie N Small, Parker, San Francisco.

HAVANA, Jan 15—Arrived, schrs Grace Webster, Orr, New Orleans; 19th, brigs Martha A Berry, Chase, New York; Mary E Leighton, Leighton, do; H C Sibley, Gibbs, Boston; schrs Kate Grant, Grant, New York; Helen Hastings, Amery, Pensacola and Matanzas; Addie M Chadwick, Ames, Boston; James O'Donohue, Smith, St John, NB; Andrew H Edwards, Butler, Virginia; 23th, bark Norton Stover, Kimber, St John, NB; schr J J Spencer, Lufkin, Portland.

Sailed Jan 15, steamer City of Merida, Timmerman, Sisal and Vera Cruz; ship Trinidad (Br), Wylie, Key West; schrs Wm Flint, Ford, and Hyde, Glover, Pensacola; 18th, brig Keystone, Baker, Nuevitas; schr Village Bride, McCarty, New Orleans; 20th, brigs Onolaska, Wheeler, Cape Hatteras, via Cabarien; Antelope, Rumball, New York; Ernestine, Loring, Cardenas; Hyperion, Newbury, New York via Cardenas; bark Monitor, Laton, North Hatteras via Caibarien; schrs T Barkalow, Godwood, Key West; Returned (Mar) Peck, New York.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 7—Arrived, Iowa (s), Orenstone, New York; Dauntless, Walker, San Francisco; 8th, Nevada (s), Green, New York; Samuel Watts, do; Montreal, Smith, and Jamestown, Call, New Orleans; B O Brastow, Williams, Mobile; Arabia, McKay, San Francisco; Alex Marshall, Gardner, New York; John Bunyan, Gilmore, Callao; 9th, B J Sturges, Lincoln, New Orleans; Bradley, [illegible], do; Cuba, Pattee, Pernambuco; Emma Ives, Waters, Savannah; Presto, Jenkins, do; Carro, Gray, and Adorno, Davis, New York; 9th, Loom Train, [illegible], do; Frank N Thayer, Kizer, New York; 12th, City of Washington (s), Jones, New York.

Sailed 7th, Alice (s), Ellis, New Orleans; 8th, W G Putnam, Richards, New Orleans via Cardiff; 9th, Pocahontas, Oliver, New Orleans; Albert Edward, McKinney, Savannah; Lady Dufferin, Lambert, Boston.

Cleared 7th, Northumbria, Enrich, Buenos Ayres and San Francisco; Glen Afton, Lowe, Gratis and San Francisco; Argonaut, Flood, Philadelphia; 8th, Joutsen, Martenson, Mobile; Stormy Petrel, Thirkell, Boston.

Entered out 7th, Belgium, Green, for Baltimore; Greyhound, Duffey, Mobile; D W Chapman, Chase, and Antarctic, McStoker, New Orleans; Alice Roy, Douglas, Philadelphia; 9th, Oak, Knowles, City Point, Va; Emblem, Kelly, Mobile; Alex Marshall, Gardner, and Nevada (s), Green, New York; Lady Young, Philadelphia; Anna Nelson, do; W H Moody, Hilton do. (entered out Dec 31 for New York).

LONDON, Jan 7—Arrived, Wild Hunter, Howitt, Boston; Erato, Jones, and Sandusky, Clarke, New York; Emily, Dinsmore, and Helen Patterson, Britton, do; Helen Sands, Woodside and Belle Morse, O'Neil, Baltimore; Lurline, Partridge, New Orleans; H P Eaton, Keil, Philadelphia; 9th, Kingdom of Belgium, Smith, New York; Sir C Campbell, Robertson, Philadelphia; Neptune's Car, Pike, Wilmington, NC; Windermere, Yeamon, Savannah; Celestial Empire, Taylor, New York; Levanter, Lerounne, do; Venus, Purdy, Philadelphia; Marie Annie, Merla, do; Joseph Fish, Caxney, New York.

LISBON, Jan 1—Arrived, David Owen, Chadbourne, New York.

MOVILLE, Jan 25—Arrived, steamship Australia, Hedderwick, New York for Liverpool and Glasgow (and proceeded).

MESSINA, Dec 29—Arrived, Ismailia (s), Brown, Trieste (and left 30th for Palermo and New York).

Sailed 25th, Petrel Parsons, New York; Avon, Garner, and Julia Kelly, Knight, do; Wasp, Davis, Philadelphia; Western Sea, Harding, and Almeida, Blanchard, Boston; 30th, Aquidneck, Bigley, do.

MARSEILLES, Jan 2—Arrived Lariola, Douglass, New York.

MANILA, Nov 16—Sailed, ship Marchioness of Londonderry (Br), Gould, New York; 19th, bark Monkchester (Br), Parker, do (both before reported without dates).

MAYAGUEZ, PR, Jan 10—In port, brigs Planet and Fletcher, for New York; Matilda, for do; schr Hattie Smith, for do.

MATANZAS, Jan 13—Arrived, brigs San Carlos, Parker, and Etta M Tucker, Tucker, Portland; Caroline Eddy, Delmont, New York; bark S W Holbrook, Polleys, Portland.

Sailed Jan 19, brig Moranzo, Hill, Havana.

NEWPORT, Jan 6—Cleared, Kate Upham, Matanzas.

Entered for ldg 6th, Ocean, Jenson, for New York; Energy, Caulkins, do.

NEWCASTLE, Jan 5—Entered out, Maury, Hansen, for New York.

NASSAU, NP, Jan 11—Arrived, schrs J C Nash, Crowley, New York; 18th, C A Hendrick, Grenshaw, Baltimore.

OPORTO, Jan 1—Sailed, Carolina, Goncalves, New York.

PALERMO, Dec 31—Cleared, Amelia, Beal, and Rocky Glen, Dorr, New York; O C Clary, Gould, Boston.

PATRAS, Dec 26—Sailed, Stabbestad, Larsen, New York.

PENANG, Dec 2—Sailed, W A Farnsworth, Howes, Boston.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan 10—Arrived, Southern Cross, Hughes, San Francisco; 12th, Lillian, Capstick, Savannah; 13th, R P Buck, Curtis, San Francisco.

Sailed 11th, Jennie Eastman, Getchell, and Chas Forbes, Swift, Dublin; 13th, Mary E Long, London; Onward, do.

ROOPER'S POINT, Jan 7—Arrived, Magdala, Evans, Callao for orders.

SEVILLE, Dec 30—Sailed, Hilding, Tellessen, New York.

SWATOW, Nov 17—In port barks F nang, White, for Singapore; Rose M (Br), Pendleton, for Saigon.

Arrived at do Nov 27, Bessie Morris, Gardner, Newchwang.

SHANGHAE, Nov 16—Sailed, Mary Whitridge, Cutter, New York.

ST VINCENT, CVI, Dec 29—Arrived, bark Jennie Cushman, Smalley, Boston.

SAGUA, Jan 11—Arrived, brig Mechanic, Dyer, Portland; 12th, barks Darling, Donald, do; Sagua (Br), Mundy, Philadelphia; 13th, ship Knowles, Clement, Boston; brig John Welsh, Vanselaw, Philadelphia, schr Ellen Perkins, Perkins, St Thomas; 16th, bark Pleiades (Br), Campbell, Baltimore.

ST JAGO, Jan 7—Arrived, schr Elizabeth, Smith, Philadelphia.

ST JOHN, NB, Jan 20—Cleared, schr Gold Hunter (Br), Secord, New York.

TEXEL, Jan 6—Arrived, Divico, Bach, Baltimore; Courser, Marsden, Savannah; Euterpe, Painter, Mobile; 8th, Mary Killam, Baker, Charleston.

TRIESTE, Jan 3—Sailed, Martino Cilento, Lauro, New York.

ZEBU, Oct 31—Sailed, Chasca, Crockett, Boston.

[PER STEAMSHIP RUSSIA.]

ANTWERP, Jan—Arrived at Flushing 9th, Margaret, Brush, Philadelphia; Mary A Way, Russell, New York; 12th, H L Routh, Martin, do.

ANJIER, Nov 28—Passed by, Marathon, Donnell, from Hong Kong for New York; 29th, Espiegle, Way, from Foochow for do.

BREMERHAVEN, Jan 9—Arrived, New York (s), Ludwig, New Orleans via Havana.

BILBOA, Jan 2—Arrived, Rhone, McDougal, New York; 6th, May Queen, from do.

BARCELONA, Jan 5—Arrived, India, Larragoiti, New Orleans.

BATAVIA, Nov 29—Sailed, Astrea, Coorders, New York (before reported ldg for Boston).

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec 24—Arrived, Uno, Wikander, New York (and cleared for Odessa).

CARDIFF, Jan 13—Sailed, Aladdin, Everson, New York.

Cleared 10th, Valkrien, for New Orleans; Mindet, New York; M Louise Miller, Galveston; B D Metcalf, Rio Janeiro.

Ent out 10th, Blue Nose, Yuill, for New York; Joseph Clarke, Carver, Hong Kong.

DUBLIN, Jan 10—Arrived, Mexican, Betts, New York; Iron Crown, Lee, San Francisco; 13th, Charles Foster, Sweet, New York.

DEAL, Jan 10—Arrived, Henry Blair, Savannah for Malmo (and anchored); 11th, Paniser, Sergesen, London (and sailed for Philadelphia); 14th, Wallace, Gordon, New Orleans for Bremen (and anchored).

Sailed 12th, Martha Bowker (from Philadelphia), for Sheerness; passed do 13th, Royal Alice, Hughes, from San Francisco for Hull.

The Harriet, Tucker, from New York for Hamburg, which arrived in the Downs Jan 6, will proceed to Sheerness.

DARDANELLES, Dec 25—Passed up, Bore, Zacharlasen, and Araldo, Tarabochea, from New York.

FALMOUTH, Jan 12—Arrived, F Peck, Denker, Philadelphia for Bremen; 14th, British America, Lockhart, for New York.

Sailed 12th, Baabet, Petterson, Philadelphia.

GREENOCK, Jan 10—Sailed, India (s), Munro, New York.

GENOA, Jan 7—Sailed, Virginia, Fischer, Mobile.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 10—Arrived, Maypocho, Cockton, San Francisco; 11th, Presto, Jenkins, Savannah; 12th, Princess Royal, Anderson, San Francisco; 25th, Southern Chief, Higgins, Mobile.

Sailed 9th, Eastfield, Tucker, San Francisco; Argonaut, Flood, and Seagull, Sreadsen, Philadelphia; Hiram, Severson, and Argeo, Moaster, do; Viator, Olsen, do; Kristenestadt, New York; 11th, Armenian, Spencer, Charleston; Minnesota (s), Freeman, New York; England (s), Webster, do; Joutsen, Mobile; Stormy Petrel, Thirkell, and Maria, Webster, Boston; Colorado, Perry, do; Gondolda, Sutherland, New York; 12th, Marlenhyst, Gulge, New Orleans; Joutsen, Martensen, Mobile; Melrose, Neal, Savannah; Koomar, Anderson, do; Dacapo, Rasmussen, New York; Scandinavian (s), Ballantyne, Portland; City of London (s), Tibbetts, New York; 13th, Owego, Post, Savannah; Celeste Clarke, Payne, New Orleans; Carolina, Thomas, Galveston.

Cleared 13th, Idaho, Murphy, New Orleans; Elieser, Jorgensen, Philadelphia; Rochester, Clough, New Orleans via Newport.

Entered out 12th, Tripoli (s), Sowerby, for Boston and New York; Tuscarora, Rowland, Mobile; Itasca, Rush, New Orleans; Helene, Samuelson, New York; City of Cork (s), Allen, do via Halifax; Onward, Flinn, Savannah; 11th, Regina, Wilkens, Baltimore; Dauntless, Wilbur, Boston; Fidelia, Murray, and Daniel Draper, Clark, New Orleans; Luna, Hansen, Philadelphia; 13th, F Hilyard, Walker, Boston; Montreal, Smith, and Presto, Jenkins, do; Trenquebar, Harvard, Charleston; Delta, Bent, and Ranger, Cox, Gloucester, Mass; F N Thayer, Keazer, New Orleans; Queen of Peace, O'Neill, Savannah; 15th, Clara, Eaton, Merriman, Galveston via Bristol Channel; Melbourne, Longburgh, New York via Ardrossan; City of Dublin (s), Eynon, New York; Tecumseh, Webb, Savannah.

Arrived at Holyhead 13th, Koomar, Elliott, Liverpool for Savannah.

Sailed 12th, England, Hall, Pensacola.

LONDON, Jan 11—Arrived, J R Hea, Graham, Philadelphia.

Cleared 12th, Monarchy, Day, Cardiff and Mobile; 13th, Europa, Nyberg, Mobile.

LISBON, Jan 1—Arrived, Goodwin, Craig, New York.

MALAGA, Dec 30—Arrived, Emma (not Ennis), Hopkins, New York.

MESSINA, Jan 2—Arrived, Myrcone, Higgins, Beyrout; Harvest Moon, Vilulich, Gibraltar.

NEWCASTLE, Jan 9—Entered out, Ermina, Phillips, for New York.

NEWPORT (Mon), Jan 9—Sailed, Frigia, Jansen, New Orleans; G H Bevan, Bevan, Charleston; 8th, Abraham Young, for New York; 10th, Cordelia, King, Mobile.

Cleared 11th, Caspari, Sylvertsen, New Orleans; 13th, C B Jayne, Hawkins, Galveston.

Entered out 12th, Wm G Putnam, Richards, New Orleans.

PALERMO, Jan 2—Cleared, Ismailia (s), Brown, New York; 3d, Gaetano, Carson, New York; Concettina, Moretto, New Orleans; 4th, A Hary, Peterson, New York.

PORTLAND, Jan 16—Put into the roads, schr Nil Desperandum, Dyer, from Mobile (last Falmouth) for Amsterdam.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan 9—Arrived, Southern Cross, Hughes, Francisco; 12th, Lillian, Capick, Savannah; 13th, R P Buck, Curtis, San Francisco; Sea Chief, Tucker, do; 14th, Charger, Creelman, and Alcedo, Overgaard, do; 15th, Ellen Goodspeed, Preble, Baker's Island.

SOURABAYA, Nov 22—Sailed, Aurelia, Ertand, Boston.

SHIELDS, Jan 16—Arrived, Balder, Wolf, New York.

SUNDERLAND, Jan 13—Sailed, Widor, Olsen, New York.

STANLEY, FI, Oct 24—Arrived, Mathilde, Retgaus, Baker's Island, in distress; 25th, Lookout, Nugent, New York for San Francisco, do.

TRIESTE, Jan 6—Arrived, D McPherson, Watson, New York; 9th, Abd-el-Kader, Groesnick, do; Chief, Harding, Philadelphia.

TEXEL, Jan 9—Arrived, Bidwell, Baker, Charleston; 11th, A W Singleton, Lovell, Philadelphia.

WARDO and KANAO, Jan 8—Arrived previous, Titania, from New York for Pillau.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Jan 27—Arrived, steamships Batavia, Billinge, Liverpool; McClellan, Baltimore; barks Neptune, Beal, Messina; Triumph, Havana; brig Mariposa, Savannah.

BALTIMORE, Jan 25—Arrived, bark Lord Baltimore (Br), Brown, Rio Janeiro via Hampton Roads; brigs Canada (Br), Greata, Rio Janeiro; G W Hall (Br, new, 456 tons), Marsh, Wiscasset, NS.

Cleared—Steamer Blackstone, Loveland, Boston via Norfolk; bark Inein (Swe), Swansen, Cork or Falmouth for orders; brig Ivanhoe (Br), Pearce, Matanzas; Alice, Bonner, St Jago de Cuba; Isla, Anderson, New Orleans.

Sailed—Brig Mary Sigri, in tow of Dupont.

26th—Arrived, schr Annie Harris, Harris, Portland.

CHARLESTON, Jan 27—Arrived, schrs Ida Richardson, Baltimore; Ripley Dorn, Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 27—Arrived, revenue cutter Northerner, Chase, from a cruise.

Passed in—Ship William Norris, from Liverpool for Baltimore.

Sailed, bark Templar, Rio Janeiro; brig Red Wing, do.

GALVESTON, Jan 19—Arrived, bark Signal, Whitney, Martinique.

24th—Arrived, steamship Ellie, Partridge, New York.

MOBILE, Jan 22—Arrived, ship J S Foster, Choate, Havana.

NEWBERN, NC, Jan 25—Arrived, steamship Louisa Moore, Salyear, New York.

NEWPORT, Jan 25, PM—Arrived, schrs William Butler, Knowles, Dutch Island, Va, for Providence; Theodore Dean, Phillips, Baltimore for do.

NEW LONDON, Jan 25—Arrived, schr Modesty, [illegible], Boston for New York; sloop Fred Brown, Nichols, Providence for do.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 26—Arrived, bark W E Anderson, Drummond, Messina.

Cleared, schr Clara, Lamlt, Laguayra and Porto Cabello.

LEWES, Del, Jan 26, 1 PM—One brig has entered the harbor since morning. Reported to-day, Abbie Pitman, from Baltimore for Portland; Oakes Ames, from Baltimore for New York, and American Eagle, from Philadelphia for New York. Wind SE; steady rain since noon. Thermometer, 39.

27th—In harbor, schr H S Baker, from Pensacola for New York.

PORTLAND, Jan 27—Cleared, brigs Hattie S Bishop, Webster, Cardenas; H P Dewey, Lawrence, Cardenas; Adelaide, Wilson, Matanzas; schr Maggie McFadden, Port Tampa.

24th—Arrived, steamship Scandinavian, Liverpool.

PROVIDENCE, Jan 26—Sailed, schr Ivanhoe, Handren, Norfolk.

SAVANNAH, Jan 22—Arrived, schr Sparkling Sea, Falkenburg, New York.

Sailed—Schr Ezra P Phillips, Gardner, Wilmington, NC, to load for New York.

17th—Arrived, steamship Leo, Dearborn, New York; ship Southern Rights, Liverpool; brig Tempest, Boston; schrs Lucy A Cahil, New York; Nancy C Trundy, from Warren.

Cleared—Ship George H Warren, Liverpool; schr Goodwill, Harbor Island.

WILMINGTON, NC, Jan 23—Arrived, schrs E B Phillips, Gardner, Savannah; Louis Hutchison, Jones, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO LADY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HAIR-CORD SKIRT.

THE MOST LADY-LIKE AND ELEGANT SKIRT EVER INTRODUCED.

PATRONIZED BY HER MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA, AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

IT IS, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, THE SKIRT OF THE AGE.

Its elegant simplicity of form,
Its texture and peculiar flexibility,
Its lightness, elasticity, durability and cheapness make it the most desirable Skirt ever introduced to the public, and establishes it at once as the Skirt of the period.

Samples can now be seen at our office and store, No. 751 Broadway.

Ladies of fashion and refinement would do well to examine these superb goods.

5,000 CASES OF CROUP CURED BY DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It never fails if used when first taken. Sold by the druggists. 40 cents.

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BOARDERS WANTED.

1 LARGE ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, WITH SUPERIOR Board, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen. 13 West Thirty-third street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway. References required.

1 LARGE, HANDSOME ROOM, DESIRABLE FOR two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, to let, with Board; elegant house and location. 227 West Fourteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

1 FAMILY WANTED AT 35 WEST SIXTEENTH street, to take Second or Fourth Floor or Part of either, with or without Board; price very moderate; references.

$8 TO $9 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board, or Board alone; in a respectable American family. ... street, corner Harrison.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 164.—LARGE PARLOR AND ALcove Bedroom, $16 per week; also Large Hall Room, $6 per week, including heating, gas and service; breakfast if desired.

5TH AVENUE, 63—WADSWORTH HOUSE.—ELEGANT Suit of Rooms, ... conveniences; first floor or family; ... four young gentlemen at reasonable rates.

$6 TO $10.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH EXCELlent Board, at 174 and 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway. A fine evening lecture for the boarders.

6 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—TO LET, WITH or without Board, one large Room on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentleman; also single Rooms.

6 BLOCKS WEST OF BROADWAY ARE FINE LARGE and small well furnished Rooms, with good Board. Apply at 180 Bleecker street. Prices $8 to $12 per week.

8TH STREET, 17, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Fourth avenue.—Rooms suitable for gentlemen and wives; also single Rooms for gentlemen, with or without Board. Opposite Mercantile Library.

10 WEST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Large pleasant Room, third floor, with superior Board; also Rooms, fourth floor, for gentlemen; location unexceptionable; references.

12TH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVEnues.—Two single Rooms, with Board, for gentlemen; house and accommodation first class. 44 West Twelfth st.

14TH STREET, CORNER SECOND AVENUE, 220 AND 222.—Front Rooms, on second floor, for gentleman and wife; also single Room for gentleman, to let with Board.

20TH STREET.—FAMILIES OF MODERATE MEANS and single gentlemen can find pleasant homes: bath, fire, hot and cold water, excellent table; day boarders accommodated. 35 Gramercy Park.

22 HARRISON STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without Board, in a private family, from $2 to $5 a week.

22D STREET, NO. 50, NEARLY OPPOSITE FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—One Suit, parlor and hall room, with Board; also one Room on fourth floor.

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A PARTY OF gentlemen or a family can be accommodated with three connecting Rooms on third floor; a small front Room and Bed Room on second, with or without Board; moderate terms.

37 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—SECOND Floor, four rooms, comprising all modern conveniences, newly and handsomely furnished, to be rented together or separately, with Board. References exchanged.

39 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—FIRST class Board, with desirable Rooms; pleasantly located, near Fifth Avenue Hotel, at moderate terms. References exchanged.

42 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues.—A furnished Room to let, with Board, for two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife.

44 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—FIRST CLASS Board, elegantly furnished Rooms, and superior accommodations for one family only, in a private family of three adults; house references, &c., strictly first class.

51 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—NICELY FURnished Rooms, with first class Board. Terms moderate.

51 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Suits of furnished Rooms, on second floor, with Board, for families or parties of gentlemen; also single Rooms.

53 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—A HANDSOMELY furnished Second Floor and large front Room on fourth floor to let, with Board; references exchanged.

57 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—AN ELEGANT Suit of Rooms on second floor to rent, with Board; vacated by party leaving unexpectedly for California. References exchanged.

60 IRVING PLACE.—ROOMS TO LET, HANDSOMELY furnished, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with Board; or would let the same to a doctor.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to families or single gentlemen; first class table; references required.

74 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—TO LET, IN A genteel small French family, a handsomely furnished Parlor and front Hall Bedroom, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen or ladies, with or without Board; terms moderate; ring second floor bell.

84 MACDOUGAL STREET.—TO LET, TWO HALL Rooms, with good Board; hot and cold water in one; references exchanged.

102 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR PARK avenue.—Private family will rent a Room to two gentlemen for $14 or $10 for one; house and table first class.

120 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—ELEGANT Rooms, Board and nursing for a lady previous to and during confinement. Dr. and Madame GRINDLE.

134 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH AVEnue.—Nicely furnished Rooms, for married couples or single gentlemen; table first class; terms very moderate.

136 MACDOUGAL STREET.—FURNISHED ROOM to let, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife; $15 per week; also single Rooms, $5 to $7.

144 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—A PLEASANT sunny ... Room to let, with Board, in a small family, where home comforts can be enjoyed; location unexceptionable. References.

160 SECOND AVENUE, NORTHEAST CORNER Tenth street (Stuyvesant square).—Several single and double Rooms, newly furnished, and excellent Board, from $10 to $30; locality, board and reference unexceptional.

205 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Second and Third avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, for gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; Board if desired; private family.

210 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVEnue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with closets, bath, hot and cold water, for gentlemen and their wives, with or without Board; house first class. Call for three days.

214 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—A FOUR story English basement House, with brown stone trimmings, 16 rooms; lot 25x98; price very low; no agents need apply. Call for one week.

AN EASTERN LADY HAS TAKEN HOUSE 49 SEVENTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board; house first class; table well supplied; references unexceptionable.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 545 Ninth avenue, near Fortieth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FROM $2 TO $8 PER week; Board if required, and $1 extra; central location. 19 Wesley place, corner of Bleecker street, between Broadway and Bowery.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, THIRD story; hot and cold water; pantries; bath on floor; location very desirable. Apply at 49 East Twenty-first street.

THE COMFORTS OF A SOCIAL AND REFINED HOME offered, with handsome Suit of Rooms, in private family; private table if desired. 226 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-first street. References.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES ROOM AND BOARD; LOcation between Fourteenth and Twenty-fourth streets, Fourth and Sixth avenues; room must be nicely furnished and comfortably warm, without a fire, otherwise heated by furnace; permanent if suited. Address, with terms and full particulars, J. R. S., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO DOWN TOWN SALESmen, within 20 minutes' walk of City Hall, and at moderate terms. Address box 147 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE house, no other boarders, best accommodations, for a married lady spending a few months in the city. Only those who can afford all the comforts and refinements of a home need answer. Reference required. Address BOARD, box 105 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND wife; between Sixteenth and Thirtieth streets, and Third and Seventh avenues; private family preferred; terms not to exceed $70 per month, fire and gas included. Address A. N. C., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO LADIES; HOUSE AND location must be first class; private boarding house preferred; terms about $60 per month. References exchanged. Address A. B., box 226 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A COMfortable and sociable home (breakfast only). Location between Fifteenth and Thirtieth streets and Third and Sixth avenues. Address, stating terms, L. T., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FIRST class Board, between Fourteenth and Twenty-fourth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues; terms not above $35 a week. Address F., box 119 Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

52 (NEW NO.) CRANBERRY STREET, SECOND house from Plymouth church, five minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton street ferry.—To let, well furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

HOTELS.

A.—WASHINGTON PLACE HOTEL, ONE DOOR FROM Broadway.—Opened on the European plan; newly and elegantly furnished, superior accommodations; families can obtain Rooms, en suite, and comfortable single Rooms at the lowest possible price. Nos. 4 and 6 Washington place.

A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, FIFTH AVENUE, TWENty-second street and Broadway.—Madison Park Hotel. Table and accommodations first class; ... reference required. J. W. WADSWORTH, Proprietor.

CLINTON PLACE HOUSE—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, 755 Broadway and No. 2 Clinton place, corner of Eighth street. Rooms in suits for families and single gentlemen at moderate rates. OWENS & HERBERT.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. to $1 per night; $3 and $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

PICKWICK HOUSE, 147 AND 149 CEDAR STREET.—Nearest hotel to New Jersey ferries; single rooms 25 cents, 75 cents, 50 cents and $1. Board and lodging on reasonable terms.

EUROPE.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Ambrosial Cream for Shaving.
Fashionable Perfumes for the Handkerchief.
Eau Lustrale for the Hair.
Eau de Cologne (preparation speciale).

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A FINE WATER FRONT ON THE EAST SIDE, WITH sheds, office, stable, &c., suitable for coal or lumber yard, for sale on very easy terms.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House, corner of Fortieth street and Lexington avenue, for sale; only $5,000 cash.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—A CORNER COMPRISING four Lots on Fourth avenue, near the new depot for sale; large prospective value; will be sold at a great bargain. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A.—FIRST CLASS HOUSES ON FIFTH AND MADIson avenues; also Park avenue, for sale.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A.—LOTS ON FIFTH AND MADISON AVENUES, 60TH, 59th, 58th, 52d, 63d, 61th, 65th and 56th streets; 75th, 77th and 77th streets, between 4th and 5th avenues, for sale; also 82d, 84th and 86th streets.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE, ON FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR Forty-second street, for sale; full size; terms to suit.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A PRINTED LIST OF $7,207,... IMPROVED EAST side Property, at prices really marked down, distributed gratuitously; mailed free. STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer and Agent, 111 Broadway.

A BARGAIN IF TAKEN QUICK—THE HANDSOME little three story brick House, on East Thirty-second street, near Lexington avenue, 10 rooms; every improvement; ... rent $...; price $...; half cash. ROBERT G. RICHARDS, 557 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House for sale—In Forty-second street, near Fifth avenue; will be sold very reasonably and possession given if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

A THREE STORY FRAME COTTAGE AND LOT ON Eighty second street, in good order; price $5,000. Apply, from 12 to 4 P. M., to HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN THIRTYsixth and Thirty-seventh streets, eight Lots, including a valuable corner. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, four story high stoop brown stone House, 22 feet front, in East Thirtieth street; $16,500; easy terms. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

MADISON AVENUE LOTS, IN PLOTS OR SINGLY; also Corner Plots for sale.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

$16,000.—A VERY COMPLETE BROWN STONE House, on Seventy-eighth street, near Lexington avenue, for sale; terms very easy.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

$35,000.—FOR SALE, THE THREE STORY high stoop brown stone front House No. 5 East Thirtieth street. For particulars and permit apply to Lollier, 193 West Forty-ninth street.

West Side.

A PRINTED LIST OF $2,735,000 IMPROVED WEST side Property, at prices marked down to conform to the market, distributed gratuitously; mailed free.
STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

A.—BUILDING LOTS, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues, on Fiftieth street, for sale low; excavated; ... lease; also a Printed List of Stores and Dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A DESIRABLE ENGLISH BASEMENT MODERN Dwelling, 16x55x100; four stories; price $18,500; terms easy; possession. Thirty-ninth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP (MODERN FRENCH) brown stone House, 20.10x55, lot 100 feet, Forty-ninth street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway, $31,500; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE, FULL SIZED HOUSE ON Murray Hill, for sale, with or without the Furniture; possession. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A WATER FRONT, ON NORTH RIVER, BETWEEN Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, for sale.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

AN ENTIRE BLOCK, ON SIXTH AVENUE, EXTENDing to Mount Morris square, suitable for a large institution, for sale or to lease for a term of years.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A.—THE FINEST PARCEL OF LAND IN THE CITY for French Flats, 51x200, fronting Central Park, within 25 feet of Fifth Avenue Plaza, at Fifty-ninth street.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

ALL THE FOLLOWING HOUSES IN WEST THIRTYfourth street for sale:—
A 3 story high stoop brick, all improvements $14,000
Another more elegant, 21x52x74 21,000
Another brown stone, mirror, gas fixtures, &c. 27,500
Another 4 story brown stone, with fixtures, carpets, &c. 33,500
Two full Lots near Eighth avenue, each 11,000
Also many others to trade or for sale in all parts of city.
MORRIS B. BAER, 269 West Thirty-fourth street.

A.—THE CHEAPEST LARGE FIRST CLASS BRICK Factory Property in the city, on the west side, for sale. Five stories, 40x100, with two Lots adjoining; contains one engine, two boilers, the main shaft and all the steam heating apparatus; it is well calculated for a machinist, piano or furniture factory, having two drying houses connected, and all in splendid condition; gas all through. Must be sold. Not much cash required. C. J. CLARKE, 292 Broadway.

A THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE AND LOT on Thirty-first street, near Sixth avenue, 21x60x98.9; Carpets, Mirrors, &c., included, $21,000. Also a three story brick House and Lot on Grove street, 22x70x100, $12,500. Apply, from 12 to 4 P. M., to HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—HOUSE ON WEST THIRTYseventh street, near Fifth avenue; also Houses for sale on Fifth, Madison, Park and Lexington avenues and on every street to the Park. WILLIAM TUCKER, 236 Fifth av.

FOR SALE—THE MOST DESIRABLE CORNER FOR business purposes in this city; corner Bank and Bleecker streets, fronting Abingdon square. For terms, &c., address J. H., box 102 Herald office.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICE OF $15,500, FOUR STORY and attic English basement House, pleasantly located, West Twenty-second street; terms accommodating. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

SIXTH AVENUE STORE PROPERTY.—THE FOUR story brown stone Building, No. 781 Sixth avenue; a good investment; well rented. Apply to JAMES GLASSFORD, 365 Canal street.

5TH AVENUE LOTS, INCLUDING SOME VERY DEsirable corners, below and fronting the Park, for sale.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

6TH AVENUE BOULEVARD LOTS, COMPRISING some desirable fronts, with or without street Lots, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

7TH AVENUE LOTS, BELOW AND ABOVE THE Park, for sale.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

30TH STREET, NEAR 5TH AVENUE—A DESIRABLE 3 story high stoop brown stone House, 20x51x98, for sale very cheap; also one high stoop brown stone House, 24th street, near Lexington avenue, $25,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

$14,500.—SNUG LITTLE DWELLING ON THIRTYfourth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue; sure ten per cent investment; half cash. Apply to J. WILLIAMS, 270 West Thirty-fourth street.

Miscellaneous.

A PRINTED LIST OF $5,918,050 UNIMPROVED CITY Realty, at prices really marked down, distributed gratuitously; mailed free. STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer and Agent, 111 Broadway, Trinity building, basement.

ALL OWNERS OF UNIMPROVED LOTS CALL ON CHARLES MAC RAY, 70 Cedar street, corner Nassau.

$16,000.—A HANDSOME BROWN STONE House on Seventy-eighth street for sale; terms to suit. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A THREE STORY AND ATTIC BROWN STONE House and Lot on Clinton street, 25x100; will be sold at a very low price. Rents to May 1 at $1,800.
HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, LOTS and Buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes; well located, near the river; also a Grist Mill; also Tobacco Machinery. Apply at KELSEY'S Stores, Brooklyn.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTIES IN Westchester, within the projected city limits, for sale, at great bargains, on favorable terms.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT, several Villas, one furnished; stables, gardens, lawns, shade trees, all modern conveniences; delightfully located; near ferry; 35 minutes of Wall street. HAMILTON, 265 Broadway, or 22 Front street.

A PRINTED LIST OF $6,458,005 WESTCHESTER REalty—At prices marked down to conform to the tone of the market, distributed gratuitously; mailed free.
STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

A SACRIFICE.—75 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, NEAR Utica, location unsurpassed; good buildings; also Cows, Horses, Crops, Tools and Furniture; everything complete; for $8,000; would exchange; terms easy. WILLIAM FITZSIMONS, 322 East Thirty-first street, New York.

AT GREENWICH, CONN., VILLAGE RESIDENCES, Country Seats and Building Sites for sale; all prices; several desirable ... properties. Address J. W. ATWATER, Cos Cob Bridge station, Conn.

CRANBERRY BOG, OF 12 ACRES, IN OCEAN county, N. J., for sale, cheap.
EPHRAIM P. EMSON, Colliers Mills, Ocean county, N. J.

COAL, MINERAL, TIMBER AND FARMING LANDS; Farms, Missouri and other Western Lands, for sale or exchange, by the New York Southern Land Company, 53 Broadway. Catalogues sent.

FARM TO LET—AT WOODSIDE, L. I., 22 ACRES; few minutes' walk from depot; three miles from Long Island City; large house and outbuildings; a rare opportunity for market gardeners. For particulars apply to PETER DURYEE & CO., 215 Greenwich street, New York.

FARM TO LET—1½ HOUR FROM THE CITY, BY RAIL or water; fine chance for trucking and poultry raising. Address W. A., box 290 Herald office, for particulars; terms reasonable.

FOR SALE—AT NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., A NEW AND elegant House, 12 rooms, with three or five acres of land; also the large Dwelling where I reside, 16 rooms, barns, &c., with five to forty acres of choice land, abundance of fruit, and within sight of depot; also, to close an estate, a Farm of 84 acres, in a high state of cultivation, in Monmouth county, near depot.
A. D. NEWELL, M. D., New Brunswick, N. J.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, FRONTing 69 feet on Monument street, 100 feet on Constitution street and 30 feet on a 20 foot alley; consists of machine shop and foundry, with tilde and fixtures; has large steam power and railroad connections on both streets; the foundry has two cupolas, three cranes, blower, closer mill, core oven and all the appliances of a first class moulding shop. Immediate possession. Terms easy. Apply to MAYGER & SHAFFER, 48 East Monument street, Baltimore, Md.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

RARE CHANCE.—COUNTRY STORE, HANDSOME Stone Dwelling, Tenant House, Barn, Hog, Chicken, Wood, Wash and Bake Houses, lots of Fruit, in village 8 miles from railroad station, doing large cash business; very healthy; only $4,000; cash $1,000; balance, $500 yearly. GEO. WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

SARATOGA.—FOR SALE—THE MANOR HOUSE AT Saratoga Springs, located on South Broadway; a fine house and stable; ... 162 feet; containing 25 rooms, garden, stables, running through to Hamilton street; price $15,000, only $5,000 cash. Apply to G. LEVI, 188 Ninth av.

STRYKER'S BAY HOTEL TO LET—APPLY ON THE premises, of F. J. DAELGER, West Ninety-sixth street and Hudson river.

SPLENDID VIRGINIA HOME FOR SALE; 738 ACRES; 100 in oak and pine timber, balance in cultivation; wheat, tobacco and grass land; large and elegant mansion, lawn, extensive and numerous outbuildings; variety of fruit; pure spring water; beautiful location; four miles from depot; thirty-five west of Petersburg; cheap for cash or will exchange for a house in New York. Address NOTTOWAY, Herald office.

TO DRY GOODS DEALERS.—TO RENT IN PHILAdelphia, on Eighth street (the best retail street in the city), Store, 20 by ..., and second story and basement same size, adjoining Whitehouse & Brody's "Great American" Shoe Store, doing a retail business of over $40,000 per year; lease if desired. Address E. T. CONE, 521 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

$500 CASH, BALANCE IN INSTALMENTS.—FOR sale, a fine two story House in Hudson City; excellent location; price $3,... Address DREHER, 214 Bowery, up stairs.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—MILL PROPERTY ON HUDSON; STORE Property at Farmingdale, N. J.; 10 acres and 25 acre, Vineland; Property on Main street, Rahway; 10 acres Plainfield. JAQUES, 268 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—2,200 ACRES, WITH SAW, lath and shingle mill; good water power, 17 feet fall; two new houses, barns and outbuildings; about 100 acres under cultivation; situated on the Erie Railroad, 120 miles from New York; price $1.6 per acre, including improvements; also fine Residence at Stamford, Conn., near depot; price $25,000. Inquire of owner, C. W. SCOFIELD, 50 Beekman street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NUMBER OF NICE two story brick Houses, with brown stone stoops, in Brooklyn, rented; carriages or other merchandise taken, with a little money. A. P. CARLIN, Boerum street, near Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ANY PERSON WILLING TO SELL A FOUR STORY brown stone House cheap, location between Madison and Sixth avenues, Forty-sixth street and the Park, will please address E. O., box 6,193 Post office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—I WILL LEASE OR TAKE the management of Estates. Real estate security given. Address PETER GILLESPIE, 615 East Fourteenth street, or 32 Chambers street, tax office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—TWO LOTS, 25 FEET front each, between Thirty-fourth and Fiftieth streets, Fourth and Seventh avenues; no objections to old buildings being on same. Address BUILDER, 537 Hudson street.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, IN THE Ninth or Sixteenth ward, a first three or four story House, not exceeding in value $17,000. Address PURCHASER, care of J. Dubois, No. 4 Pine street.

WANTED—A FULL SIZED HOUSE ON FIFTH OR Madison avenue, or will exchange a smaller House and pay difference in cash.
RATHBONE & GREIG, 32 Broadway.

PIANOFORTES.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOFORTES, OUR OWN and other first class make, for cash or instalments, at very low prices; also Pianos to let and taken in exchange. JOHN C. BARNES, 107 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—$175 FOR 7 OCTAVE, OVERstrung bass, carved legs, full iron frame, round corners, rosewood Pianoforte; city make.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (135 Fourth avenue).

A STEINWAY & SON'S PIANO, NEARLY NEW, FOR sale at a bargain. New and second hand Pianos for sale or rent cheap, or rent applied if purchased.
T. S. BERRY & CO., 729 Broadway, corner of Tenth st.

A FAMILY WILL SELL A MAGNIFICENT CARVED rosewood Pianoforte, cost $600, for $225; overstrung bass, seven octave, agraffe treble, celebrated makers, five years' guarantee. 112 East Seventh street.

A MAGNIFICENT RICHLY CARVED FOUR ROUND corners rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, made to order, for $850; only seven months in use, will be sold for $250; also rich Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at half cost; property of private family. 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth av.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale; property family declining housekeeping; made to order, celebrated maker; fully guaranteed; used five months; cost $650, for $250; Parlor Suit, covered brocatel; Paintings, Silverware, Bronzes, Chamber, Dining Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A LADY WILL DISPOSE OF AN ELEGANT carved rosewood 7 octave Pianoforte, including Stool and Cover; latest improvements; Agraffe treble; nearly new; warranted perfect; cost $800; price less than half for cash. 25 Third street.

A BRILLIANT TONED 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, made to order, used six months, cost $700, for $325; Parlor, Bedroom Furniture; half cost. 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue. Box for shipping.

CHEAP PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—AT DALY'S Music Store, 179 Eighth avenue, near Nineteenth street. Prices $50 each and upwards; rent $3 50 to $5 per month; Piano Stools, $3 to $10 each.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS for the holidays, of different makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

PIANOS.—AN ELEGANT NEW SEVEN OCTAVE, worth $400, for $275; one for $85; also Stools, Watches, Chains, Plated Ware, Locks, Safe, Paintings, Billiard Table, Soaps and Sundries, at great bargains, to close the business. 31 Ann street.

LOST AND FOUND.

IF THE PARTY WHO FOUND A WATCH LOST ON A Broadway car on Thursday, 26th inst., with owner's name inside, month, year and date, will leave it at 175 Fifth avenue, real estate office, they will receive $50 and thanks.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 45,722, ISSUED BY THE Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the bank, 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker street.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT, ISSUED BY the National Bank of Republic, dated November 25, 1870, No. 2.7, payable to the order of J. C. Corlis, for $9237. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, payment having been stopped.

LOST—ON THE 25TH, A POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING about $30 and a draft on Clark, Dodge & Co. for $75. $20 will be paid for the return of the property or $5 for the return of the draft, the payment of which has been stopped. Apply at GRISWOLD'S, No. 4 State street, up stairs.

LOST—A PACKAGE OF NEW YORK MATCH COMpany's one cent Revenue Stamps, printed in carmine ink, of no value to any one except the owners; probably left in Nassau or Park Bank. A reward of $25 will be paid to any one returning them to No. 4 Park place.

LOST—$10.—STRAYED, ON THURSDAY EVENING, from the premises No. 120 East Thirty-fifth street, a large black Newfoundland Dog; weight about 80 lbs.; last seen following a gentleman between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh streets, in Park avenue. The above reward for his return.

LOST—IN A BLEECKER STREET CAR, BETWEEN Mercer and Crosby, a lady's Canvas Satchel, containing money and papers. A suitable reward will be paid by returning to office of engraving room, Cooper Institute.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM D. S. HAMMOND, 102 Chambers street, New York, three cases Travelling Bags. A liberal reward will be given for the return of the same and no questions asked.

STRAYED—FROM THE CONTINENTAL BREWERY, Monday, January 23, a pointer Dog, spotted brown and white, answers to the name of Jim; $5 reward will be given to any person that will bring him to the above brewery, 51 Greenwich avenue.

STOPPED—BY SIMPSON, SOMERS & CO., 27 CHATham street, a Gold Hunting Case Jurgensen Watch, supposed to have been lost by or stolen from the owner.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD FOR A CORNELIAN BRACELET, SET in silver.—Lost, on the Third avenue cars, from Thirtieth street to the City Hall, or from the City Hall to Cortlandt street ferry, on Thursday, January 26. The finder will take it to 232 Madison avenue, Thirty-sixth street.

$5 REWARD—FOR A PART OF A CHAIN Bracelet lost at the French Ball at the Academy of Music, on the 26th inst. Return to 143 Third avenue, hair dresser's.

$25 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, ON THURSDAY evening, January 26, in going from Thirty-fourth to Twenty-second street, in a Broadway car, or from Broadway to Fourth av., in Twenty-second street, a Gold Watch, Open-faced Detached Lever, Charles Grosclaude maker, No. 14,9.., "Cornelia Buckner" engraved on the inner side of the case, at the back. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, for the return of the watch to 22 West Thirty-eighth street.

$250 REWARD, OR A PROPORTIONATE SUM for any part, will be paid for the return of eight Southwest Pacific Railroad Bonds, Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 15 and 47, with coupons attached from and including January 1, 1868, stolen from the office of A. P. Kingsland & Sons' on the 22d March, 1868. Apply to STARR & RUGGLES, 10 Wall street.

$250 REWARD.—MR. EDWARD FITZPATRICK left New York for his home in Brooklyn on Saturday last, about 5½ o'clock P. M., since which time nothing has been heard of him by his family. He was about 35 years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, full whiskers and mustache; hair and whiskers mixed with gray; was dressed in dark clothes, with gray mixed overcoat. The above reward will be paid for any information regarding him if living, or for the recovery of the body, if dead. Address Mrs. FITZPATRICK, 700 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, L. I.

$500 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, 25TH inst., a Diamond Maltese Cross, attached to a Gold Neck Chain; a pair cluster Diamond Earrings, a cluster Diamond Finger Ring and a three-stone Diamond Ring. The above reward will be paid on their return to QUACKENBUSH, TOWNSEND & CO., 35 Franklin street.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, OF THE latest imported patterns; Monuments, Headstones at reduced prices. A. KLABER, steam marble works, 134 and 136 Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments and Headstones, original new designs, in great variety; cheapest in the city.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
of the
GRAND DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE AGE.
DENSELY CROWDED AUDIENCES
nightly attest the
UNAPPROACHABLE SPLENDOR
of the
GREAT SPECTACLE.
MATINEE AT 1½; EVENING AT 8,
will be presented Charles Barras' celebrated drama of the
BLACK CROOK,
with entire NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND MUSIC, and the LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS that ever appeared in America.
TIME TABLE OF THE GRAND FEATURES OF THE BLACK CROOK.
8 o'clock—CURTAIN RISES.
8:20—Ballet de Sabot.
8:42—Ballet des Fleurs, Mlle. Adrian as Flora.
8:55—Grand Incantation Scene.
9:10—The Grotto of Stalacta, with Miss Markham's song.
9:15—Grand Ballet des Ferns, Marietta Bonfanti.
9:30—Grand Developing Scene from the Grotto to the Fern Lake of Silver Sheen, with the Crystal Cascade.
9:50—Illuminated Gold Terrace.
9:55—The Pas de Deux, Bonfanti and Novissima.
10—Pas de Follis.
10:05—Nautch Girls' Dance.
10:14—The Parisienne Sabot Dance.
10:11—The Wonderful Majiltons.
10:25—The Great Skaters, Moe and Goodrich.
10:35—The Amazonian March.
11 o'clock—The Dazzling Transformation Scene of the PALACE OF DEW DROPS.
Curtain falls at 5 minutes after 11 o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JAN. 30,
THE BLACK CROOK WILL BE REMODELLED,
WITH A NEW DEMON BALLET, COSTUMES, &C., AND SEVERAL NEW GRAND FEATURES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SPECIAL NOTICE. SPECIAL NOTICE.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30,
THE BLACK CROOK REMODELLED,
with an
ENTIRE NEW GRAND BALLET,
NEW AND ELEGANT COSTUMES,
WONDERFUL AND STARTLING EFFECTS,
entitled
THE DEMON'S REVEL,
produced for the first time in America.
First appearance here of
THE CELEBRATED RIZARELLI BROTHERS,
the Gymnasts of the world.
MONS. SEGRESTIONE
and his
TWO BEAUTIFUL BOYS,
aged 5 and 4 years, in their
FAMOUS SCENA DE SALON.
(Their first appearance here.)
DEBUT OF THE SISTERS HLEMANCL
in their
WONDERFUL POLKA D'ECHASSE.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE,
Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Begins at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager ...... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
SIXTH WEEK
of
"SARATOGA."
SARATOGA !—Every evening until further notice and Matinee every Saturday.
SARATOGA !—"Were a stranger of refinement coming to New York to ask me where he would feel most at home for amusement and laughter for an evening, we should unhesitatingly say, 'At the Fifth Avenue theatre.'"—Herald.
SARATOGA !—"Is ten times more popular than any local piece ever done here."—Leader.
SARATOGA !—"Grows in favor every evening, and the theatre is nightly crowded, as it has been for more than a month."—Times.
SARATOGA !—"Is presented with everything that histrionic art and splendor of scenery can contribute to make it a marked success."—Tribune.
SARATOGA !
Seats and boxes secured twelve days in advance. In rehearsal, BOUCICAULT'S last powerful play, now acting with great and distinctive success in London.
*** NINTH SARATOGA MATINEE SATURDAY, at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MATINEE THIS DAY, AT 2.
WEE
WILLIE
WINKIE.
LAST NIGHTS, LAST NIGHTS
of G. L. FOX'S
POPULAR PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
NOTICE.
Owing to forthcoming novelties this highly successful pantomime must positively be withdrawn at a very early date.
Seats can now be secured for
THE LAST NIGHTS,
AND THE LAST WEDNESDAY
AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
In rehearsal,
RICHELIEU,
with entirely new scenery, costumes, &c.
G. L. RICHELIEU ...... FOX

MARIE SEEBACH—STADT THEATER—TO-NIGHT. Goethe's sublime creation, FAUST. SEEBACH in her unique, world-renowned role, GRETCHEN-MARGUERITE. Monday, Schiller's renowned "JOAN OF ARC" (Die Jungfrau von Orleans). SEEBACH as JOAN OF ARC. Venera, Queen Isabeau.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
The greatest success ever seen in New York.
UNWONTED EXCITEMENT.
TO-DAY, GRAND FEMALE MINSTREL MATINEE.
TO-DAY, GRAND FEMALE MINSTREL MATINEE.
TO-DAY, GRAND FEMALE MINSTREL MATINEE.
Miss ADA WRAY'S unequalled troupe of Female Minstrels.
A choice, refined, enjoyable entertainment.
Songs, Glees, Choruses, Operatic Gems, original and sparkling Jokes, &c., with TONY PASTOR'S double troupe.
The best entertainment yet offered in New York.
AFTERNOON, 2½. EVENING, 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1871,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
tendered to
PROFESSOR RISLEY,
by the Managers and Artists of this city.
THE GREATEST COMBINATION EVER OFFERED
at any theatre in America.
Every act will most positively be presented.
PROGRAMME.
Overture ...... By the Orchestra
THE FAMOUS LAURIS
will appear in their mirth-provoking Pantomimic Sketch, entitled the
ADVENTURES OF LORD DUNDREARY.
Old Jeremiah ...... John Lauri
Mariana, his daughter ...... Mlle. Lauri
Lord Dundreary ...... Harry Lauri
Prernot ...... Charles Lauri
Valse Comique...Harry Lauri, Charles Lauri and Mlle. Lauri
Grotesque Pas de Trois...Chas. Lauri, Jno. Lauri, Mlle. Lauri
(By permission of Messrs. Butler & Gilmore.)
The celebrated Skaters from Niblo's,
MOE AND GOODRICH,
will appear in their Skating Act (by permission of Jarrett & Palmer).
MISS EMMA ALFORD,
the pleasing Burlesque Actress and Vocalist (by permission of Butler & Gilmore).
MLLE. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
(formerly of the Ravel Troupe), the greatest
TIGHT ROPE DANCER IN THE WORLD.
The laughable Sketch, entitled
GOING TO THE RACES.
J. C. Stewart, James F. Wambold, John W. Myers, Miss Madeline Hardy.
THE GREAT TONY PASTOR
in his Budget of Comicalities.
HORIZONTAL BAR, by the TRAVER BROTHERS
(their first appearance).
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY in his GREAT STUMP SPEECH
(by permission of Butler & Gilmore).
HANK MUDGE, the CHAMPION CLOG DANCER.
Miss CLARA VERNON, Prima Donna Soprano and Burlesque Actress (by permission of Tony Pastor).
Mr. JAMES F. WAMBOLD in his great BANJO SOLO
(by permission of Butler & Gilmore).
Mr. FRANK SHEVILLE, the celebrated COMIC VOCALIST.
CONNOR and BRADLEY in DOUBLE SONG and DANCE
(by permission of Tony Pastor).
Mr. SIDNEY FRANKS, the great London Comic Vocalist and Mimic, will give his celebrated
CORNET SOLO a la Levy.
Mr. FRANCOIS SIEGRIST in his pleasing entertainment.
Mlle. TARGELI, Soprano, from the London theatres.
(Her first appearance in America.)
COLLINS and OAKES,
the celebrated Song and Dance and Change Artists.
Mlle. ALEXANDRINA and the Sisters LUCIE and SALLIE CLINETOP in the SMUGGLER'S HORNPIPE
(by permission of Butler & Gilmore).
Professor W. W. AUSTIN,
Inventor of the Steam Carriage and Velocipede, has kindly consented to appear with his
STEAM VELOCIPEDE, the WONDER of the WORLD.
THE GREAT LEOPOLDS
(Blanch and George),
in their thrilling and wonderful act on the Aerial Trapeze.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
General admission $1
Family Circle ...... Fifty cents
Reserved Seats $1 50
Proscenium Boxes ...... $12 and $15
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Performance to commence at 8.
Box office now open.

STEINWAY HALL. GRAND CONCERT
in aid of the Sunday Schools of
ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES
will be given on Monday evening, Jan. 30, at 8 o'clock.
Miss MARIA BRAINERD,
The Misses GATTIE and ANNA BULKLEY,
Mr. WILLIAM LEGGETT,
have kindly consented to sing.
Mr. H. BENJAMIN will give some readings.
Mr. CARYL FLORIO will preside at the piano.
Mr. J. NEUSTADT, assisted by sixteen performers on eight Steinway pianos, will present the Overture to Semiramis.
Tickets, $1 each, and checks for reserved seats, without extra charge, can be obtained of Messrs. Kirby & Co., 202 Broadway, and at the door.

DEW DROP INN AT 596 BROADWAY, AND BEHOLD the finest looking ladies, dressed in gorgeous costumes; from 6 till 12 P. M. Admission free. N. B.—See photographs in doorway.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN,
THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
MADAME GAZZANIGA.
MR. KOPPITZ, SOLO FOR BASSO CLARIONET.
THE FULL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA,
UNDER MR. CARL BERGMANN.
Tickets, $1 50; Reserved Seats, $2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1½.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1½.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1½.
EVERYTHING SAME AS IN THE EVENING.
RESERVED ORCHESTRA CHAIRS $1
FAMILY CIRCLE ...... 50 CENTS

REV. DR. CHAPIN
WILL LECTURE AT CHELSEA CHURCH,
WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR NINTH AV.,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, ON
"MODERN CHIVALRY." ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

ELEVENTH POPULAR CONCERT
at
Association Hall,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1871,
at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.
Miss GRAZIELLA RIDGWAY.
Miss ANNA R. BULKLEY.
Mr. G. R. THOMAS.
Mr. CANDIDO BERTI.
ANTONIO L. MORA.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

AMUSEMENTS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
LINA EDWIN ...... Proprietor and Lessee.
LIMITED ENGAGEMENT OF
LAURA KEENE,
FRIDAY EVENING, January 27,
DION BOUCICAULT'S
BEST PLAY,
HUNTED DOWN,
or the
TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.
Mary Leigh, the Artist's Wife ...... Miss Laura Keene.
John Leigh, Royal Academician ...... Mr. Frank Mordaunt.
Sir Arthur Glengary ...... Mr. Hart Conway.
Count De Willidoff, a Broken Down Gambler ...... Mr. G. Becks.
John Smith, a London Footman ...... Mr. H. Rainford.
Jeames Jenkins, a Fashionable do ...... Mr. F. Dovey.
Clara, a Model ...... Miss Linton Madden.
Mrs. Bolton Jones ...... Miss Amelia Harris.
Fanny, Nurse-maid to Mary's Children ...... Miss Emma Warren.
Maud Leigh, } aged 5 years ...... { Little Minnie Madden.
Willie Leigh, } ...... { Little Charlotte Groves.
Each artiste carefully selected for their fitness for the roles assigned to them.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY BY MARSTON.
Box sheet now open.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON SAID:—"MISS KEENE, write to Boucicault for a play I saw in London, called 'Hunted Down.' You are the only woman in this country who can act Mary Leigh."

AGNES BOUCICAULT SAID:—"WHEN DION FINISHed reading me his play, he inquired, 'Who's the woman for Mary Leigh?' I replied, 'Laura Keene.'"

DION BOUCICAULT SAID:—"I HAD YOU IN MY mind constantly while writing this drama."

THE BOSTON POST SAID:—"SELWYN GAVE US last night the gem of the season. 'Hunted Down' will live as long as the drama exists."

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE,
723 Broadway.
FIRST
LAURA KEENE
AND
"HUNTED DOWN"
MATINEE,
THIS SATURDAY, JAN. 28,
commencing at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WONDERFUL EXCITEMENT.
HOUSE A PERFECT JAM.
TREMENDOUS HIT.
THE MAGNIFICENT PANTOMIME
of
SEE-SAW.
EVERY SCENE AND TRICK
ELICITED
LOUD BURSTS OF APPLAUSE.
THE HERNANDEZ FOSTER TROUPE.
AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.
SEE-SAW
SEE-SAW SEE-SAW
EVERY NIGHT
and with
A GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Seats can now be secured six days in advance.
Pantomime concludes at 11 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
TO-DAY (SATURDAY), AT 2 O'CLOCK,
A GRAND MATINEE
OF THE GORGEOUS AND SUCCESSFUL PANTOMIME
of
SEE-SAW,
with the HERNANDEZ FOSTER Pantomime Troupe.
Doors open at 1 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THIS SATURDAY, AT 1½ P. M.,
FIRST MATINEE OF
OURS,
produced with new and handsome Scenery, elegant and appropriate Costumes and Uniforms and all the incidental Music.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. B. WILLIAMSON, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mrs. GILBERT, Mrs. THOS. BARRY, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Miss ... and others.
Soldiers, Russian Prisoners, &c.
THE BAND of OURS.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Jan. 28,
for the first time this season, Colman's well known comedy,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN,
with the
FOLLOWING POWERFUL CAST:—
Sir Robert Bramble ...... Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Frederick Bramble ...... Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
Lieutenant Worthington ...... Mr. CHARLES FISHER
Dr. Ollapod ...... Mr. J. H. STODDART
Sir Charles Cropland ...... Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
Humphrey Dobbin ...... Mr. J. B. WILLIAMSON
Corporal Foss ...... Mr. E. LANAGAN
Valet ...... Mr. J. PECK
Warner ...... Mr. W. QUIGLEY
Emily Worthington ...... Mrs. THOMAS BARRY
Miss Lucretia McTabb ...... Mrs. JOHN SEFTON
THE EPILOGUE will be spoken by the CHARACTERS.
MONDAY, Jan. 30—OURS.
TUESDAY, Jan. 31,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY
and
USED UP.
WEDNESDAY—OURS.
THURSDAY (second time)—THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
FRIDAY—OURS.
SATURDAY NIGHT—(First time in several years)—Colman's great comedy,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
In rehearsal—Lord Lytton's play,
MONEY.

WALLACK'S.
THIS SATURDAY MATINEE,
AT HALF-PAST ONE,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
IN
OURS.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE. THEATRE COMIQUE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
BUTLER & GILMORE ...... Managers
THE FAVORITE TROUPE OF ARTISTS.
WONDERFUL VERSATILITY.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE
MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE
MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE
AT 2½ O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
THE GREAT LAURI TROUPE.
THE FIRE FIEND.
Mlle. BLANCHE LEOPOLD AND GEO. LEOPOLD
IN THEIR MIDAIR FLIGHT.
DOUGHERTY. HUGHEY DOUGHERTY.
BISMARCK OUTDONE. NO SURRENDER.
ALL THE GREAT COMPANY APPEAR.
Doors open at 1. Curtain rises at 2½.
Evening performance at 7¾ o'clock.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
"RICHELIEU."
with
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
AND AN EFFICIENT CAST.
"RICHELIEU" MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as "RAPHAEL" in
"MARBLE HEART."
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at Ditson & Co's music store, 711 Broadway.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
L. B. LENT ...... Director
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
POSITIVELY LAST CINDERELLA MATINEE,
TO-DAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
THE ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE.
ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE
of
REAL BEDOUIN
ARABS.
originally and wonderfully coloured
CHILDREN OF THE DESERT.
UNPARALLELED ACTS OF DARING HORSEMANSHIP.
BY ALL THE GREAT RIDERS.
POSITIVELY LAST CINDERELLA MATINEE.
TO-DAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. 23D STREET.
between Sixth and Seventh avs., near Booth's theatre.
THIS SATURDAY, JAN. 28. TWO PERFORMANCES.
EVENING at 8. MATINEE at 2.
23d street. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23d street.
23d street. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23d street.
23d street. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23d street.
23d street. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23d street.
MATINEE AT TWO. MATINEE.
MATINEE AT TWO. MATINEE.
MATINEE AT TWO. MATINEE.
MATINEE AT TWO. MATINEE.
Nelse Seymour, NeAndrews, Dave Reed, Little Mack.
To-day. Clodoche Dance. Brigands. To-day.
To-day. Clodoche Dance. Brigands. To-day.
MATINEE. FAMILY MATINEE. TO-DAY. AT 2
MATINEE. FAMILY MATINEE. TO-DAY. AT 2
MATINEE. FAMILY MATINEE. TO-DAY. AT 2
BRYANTS MATINEE. BRYANTS
DAN BRYANTS TO-DAY. DAN BRYANTS.

IRELAND.—REV. ALEXANDER KING, OF DUBLIN, will preach at the Broadway Tabernacle church, on Sunday evening, Jan. 29, at 7½ o'clock, on "Church Disestablishment and Progress of Religious Liberty in Ireland." Seats free.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square.
Mrs. MACREADY will give the SECOND of her
DRAMATIC AND POETIC RECITALS
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, at 8 o'clock.
Selections will be made from
SHAKSPEARE, POE, TOBIN, HOOD, &C.
Cards at the hall.
Reserved seats, 75 cents; general admission, 50 cents.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

MUSICAL.

A CHOIR, CONSISTING OF ORGANIST, SOPRANO, Tenor, Contralto and Bass, perfectly acquainted with the Roman Catholic and Episcopal services, are open to engagement. Address ORGANIST, 449 Myrtle avenue, corner of Hamilton street, Brooklyn.

"MUSIC, SWEET MUSIC."—STRICTLY PRIVATE LESsons—Piano, Violin, Guitar, Singing, Organ, Harmony. 552 Sixth avenue, corner of Thirty-first street. Established 1861. Send for circular. Address PROFESSOR.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES MASONIC HALL, 114 East 13th st., and Brevoort Hall, 154 East 54th st. PRIVATE Lessons at any hour, day or evening. Call for circular. Residence, 227 East Tenth street.

ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth avenue (Reservoir square).
Mr. TRENOR will form new class for the higher dances.
Also new class for beginners, every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday during this month.
Ladies and children at 4, gentlemen at 8 P. M.
Gentlemen admitted by card at their convenience.

MR. AND MRS. BLASKO'S ACADEMY FOR DANCing, 64 West Thirty-fourth street.—Second term; classes for ladies, gentlemen and children; send for circular.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO BUY—A SMALL SECOND HAND SAFE. Address box 418 Post office.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE A LOT OF IRON RAILing and Grating, second hand. Apply to Novelty Oil and Gasoline Company, 126 Maiden lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, Jr. ...... Proprietor.
LAST APPEAL IN NEW YORK
in favor of
THE HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL,
Tendered by the Proprietor of the Grand Opera House.
SATURDAY, January 28, at 1 o'clock.
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
First and Second Acts of
LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA ...... CELINE MONTALAND
FRAGOLETTO ...... ELISE PERSINI
SIGNOR CARLO PATTI
will execute a brilliant Violin Solo.
M. VARLET
will sing a Grand Aria from
"Zaire" ...... by ...... Mercadante.
The performance will conclude with the third act of
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE ...... LEA SILLY
The co-operation of the patrons of the Grand Opera House and the public generally is earnestly solicited in favor of this—the last opportunity in New York—of furthering a deserving cause.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

FINAL HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL PERFORMANCE IN NEW YORK.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 28.
Brilliant combination of
OPERA HOUSE ARTISTS.
LES BRIGANDS. LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
MONTALAND, SILLY, PERSINI
AND OTHER PERFORMANCES.
AN EXTRAORDINARY BILL,
which the Holland Testimonial Committee are enabled to offer through the liberality of Mr. James Fisk, Jr., and all the artists and attaches connected with the Grand Opera House.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, JR. ...... Proprietor
ANOTHER HIT.
THE CLIMAX OF SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
THE EVENT. | LA PERICHOLE. | THE EVENT.
AIMEE.
THE EVENT. | LA PERICHOLE. | THE EVENT.
AIMEE.
THE EVENT. | LA PERICHOLE. | THE EVENT.
AIMEE.
Every evening until further notice.
SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 2,
LES BRIGANDS.
SUNDAY, FIFTH GRAND CONCERT,
FISK'S
EXCELSIOR NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
with a new and novel programme.
Seats secured at box office of Opera House; also at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket office, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.

GLOBE THEATRE—GLOBE THEATRE—
728 BROADWAY. 728 BROADWAY.
Grand Family Matinee, at 2½ P. M.
The entire troupe in a new olio.
The wonderful Walhalla and Zoyiaztie Troupe,
in their beautiful and Bewildering
PRISMATIC FOUNTAINS,
a Combination of Different Colors in real Water.
LITTLE BOBBY, THE CHILD WONDER.
John Hart, Add Ryman, Master Barney, J. H. Sagam, Bowman and Harris.
To conclude with the local drama,
NEW YORK AS IT WAS AND IS; OR, THE SKATING POND BY MOONLIGHT.
JOSH HART
JOSH HART as MOSE.
Miss BESSIE SUDLOW
Miss BESSIE SUDLOW as LIZE.
MATINEE, Wednesday and Saturday.

WOOD'S MUSEUM
TO-DAY, LAST PERFORMANCES
And FAREWELL APPEARANCE
of the
LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE,
MATINEE
and
EVENING.
MISS THOMPSON in Comedy and Burlesque.
MEG'S DIVERSION.
MEG; Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, supported by Mr. Fred. Dewar, Mr. Tetsonie and the entire Company.
To be followed for the last times by
IXION;
Or, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.
Last appearance of Miss THOMPSON, Mr. HARRY BECKETT and the Troupe.
Monday, January 30, RED HANDS, in which Miss LUCY RUSHTON will appear.

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON'S LAST APPEARANCE at Matinee and evening performance to-day at Wood's Museum.

MR. HARRY BECKETT AS MINERVA, IN IXION, at Matinee and evening performance to-day. Last time, at Wood's Museum.

IXION AND MEG'S DIVERSION MATINEE AND EVENing at Wood's Museum. Farewell appearance of the Lydia Thompson Troupe.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Last night of
Mr. JOHN OWENS,
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SOLON SHINGLE and THE LIVE INDIAN.

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MR. WM. OLD will sing the new ballad, entitled
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GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT
will take place
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING,
when the following eminent artists will appear:—
The celebrated and popular pianists,
Miss ANNA MEHLIG,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
together with
THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.
PROGRAMME.
Symphony, "Pastorale" ...... Beethoven
Concerto, "E Minor" ...... Chopin
Piano and Orchestra.
Miss ANNA MEHLIG and Orchestra.
Overture, "Faust" ...... Wagner
Septet, "O. P. 20" ...... Beethoven
Clarionets, Bassoons, Horns and String Orchestra.
Grand Duo for two Pianos ...... Liszt
Miss ANNA MEHLIG and Mr. S. B. MILLS.
Symphonic Poem, "Les Preludes" ...... Liszt
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